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MISCELLANEOUS.

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General Summary.

The Kedgeree Report of yesterday announced the Arrival of Four Ships, but not one from England. We received by this occasion accounts from the Isle of France to the 27th of Aug. as well as information of a dreadful hurricane at the Cape.

By the Ship from Madras we learn the arrival at that Port of the LADY RAFFLES on the 23d ultimo. A List of her Passengers for Bengal includes Lieutenant Sandford, Whittingham, Mrs. Hungerford and her two Daughters, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Colonel McCombe and Daughters, and Miss Bristow. The RAFFLES was expected to leave Madras on the 30th ultimo.

The arrivals of yesterday brought also Letters from Lima, one of which furnishes the following Extract :

"As you are sufficiently acquainted with the country to understand its political situation, a little news may not be uninteresting. LORD COCHRANE, who you know sailed from this in October last, after having been down the coast, and not having succeeded in pillaging any body, has returned in a rage, and demands money from this Government to pay Chili for the cost of the expedition. The two Spanish Frigates PRUEBA and VENGANZA, which escaped from Callao, when blockaded by Lord COCHRANE, in 1820, have surrendered themselves to this Government, and there is not a Spanish vessel on the coast. A body of Patriot troops, in number 2,000, was dispersed a few days since by the Spaniards at Pisco, and nearly all taken Prisoners. General La Serna still infests the interior of the Country, but I think that when the Patriots under General San Martin do once march against them, the Campaign will be finished in a very short time."

The Letter from the Isle of France and its enclosure relative to the Gale at the Cape, are as follows :

Port Louis, August 27, 1822.—"The CYGNET Brig arrived here, 5th inst. from the Cape with some specie (I believe about eighty thousand dollars) coined in England for this Colony, and brought to the Cape by His Majesty's Frigate ANDROMACHE, expected here in five or six weeks, so that we now despair of Letters from Europe for some time, as all the Ships for this place have arrived except the ORPHEUS, which was not expected to sail until the end of June or early in July. I send you the annexed extracts, obtained from an Officer of the CYGNET, which is all the information I have to offer."

Extract from the Cape Gazette, Saturday, July 13, 1822.

On Tuesday night last, (the 9th instant,) and on Wednesday morning, it blew a tremendous Gale from the N. W. and Eighteen Vessels were at Anchor in Table Bay, notwithstanding the danger to which Ships are exposed at this season of the year.

We regret to state that the ANTELOPE Brig parted and came on shore at the Imloff Battery, however, without loss of lives. The Ship SARAH, Captain Norton, from Bombay, having started a plank or met with some equally fatal accident, her cables were cut with the intention to run her on shore, but she sunk ere she could reach the beach, and of course all her valuable cargo was lost, and we hear that three persons perished on this unfortunate occasion. The SARAH's Passengers were nearly all landed in Mossel Bay, at which place she touched for water and refresh-

ments, as her passage from Bombay had been very tedious, having sailed on the 27th of February.

In drifting she put H. M. Ship CYGNET, Captain Bennett, in considerable danger, and we understand that the latter was under the necessity of slipping the chain cable to avoid being run foul of. The CYGNET lost a most valuable Officer in the Boat-swain, who fell overboard and was drowned.

The Merchant Brig OLIVE BRANCH drove, and getting into shoal water, lost her rudder; the gale abated at sun-rise and the wind shifting, the remaining vessels were again in a state of safety.

Saturday, July 27, 1822.—It is our painful task to record the most violent Gale of Wind this Colony ever experienced, the effects of which have proved most fatal to the Shipping in Table Bay. It had been formerly remarked that the N. W. Gales, although very severe and heaving into the Bay, causing a tremendous and dangerous swell, yet that they lost much of their terror from their short duration; this remark however has not proved just in the present unfortunate instance. On Tuesday the 18th instant being new moon, the weather changed suddenly with it, as for several days previous it had been remarkably fine, but Friday morning was ushered in with clouds and rain, having every appearance of an approaching gale, the weather however did not vary during this day, but on the following (Saturday) the Gale was very severe; in the afternoon the ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Powditch, last from Van Dieman's land, went on shore close to the Zetty; at night the Brig ADRIATIC, Captain Rutter, shared the same fate, as did the coasting Schooner GOOD INTENT.

The barometer was as low as 29° 50" at 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, at which time the violence of the wind was excessive.

At day-light on Monday morning the following four Brigs were lying on the beach between Craig's Tower and the Castle, viz. OLIVE BRANCH, Captain Hind; SUN, Captain Murray; LAVINIA, Captain Keith, and LEANDER, Captain Middleton, and most fortunately very few lives lost; but we have to lament Captain Middleton, who was drowned by the boat upsetting between his wrecked Brig and the shore: William Brown, one of his Seamen met a similar fate, as did James Graham, Seaman of the Brig ADRIATIC. The Ship JOHN PALMER drove very close to the shore, but fortunately brought up, and is at present safe. The following Brigs rode the whole of Monday at single anchor, although the weather was scarcely more moderate; viz. BROOKHAM, MARIANNE, NELSON and BLENS. The Brigs ARTHUR, TRAVIS, and ANTELOPE kept their ground.

On Tuesday the gale abated a little, but at night it blew with astonishing violence and the rain fell in torrents: As much damage has been done on shore as in the Bay; many stores in Cape Town having fallen in, and a great number of houses severely injured; also in the vicinity of the Town the injury sustained by different individuals is to a very great extent.

We revert to the usual course of European News, and refer to the subsequent Sheets of our Paper for local matters.

Distress in Ireland.—It would be a superfluous labour now, to stimulate the benevolent feelings of the country, in behalf of the suffering peasantry of Ireland. That feeling is in full activity, and it will henceforth be our grateful task to observe and record its results. The following are among the latest that have reached us:

Books have been opened at the banking-firms in Cambridge for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

A Requisition for a Public Meeting is in a course of signature at Leeds.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bury St. Edmund's was held on Tuesday, and a Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions.

In compliance with a Requisition from the Inhabitants of Exeter, the Mayor appointed yesterday for a public Meeting.

At the little village of Tor Quay, in Devonshire, nearly 100l. were instantly subscribed, on the books being opened.

On Friday last, a meeting was held at the Guildhall, Barnstaple, at which the Mayor, J. Pike, Esq. presided, to take into consideration the distress of the poor Inhabitants of the south of Ireland. It was attended by the most of the country Magistrates and neighbouring Gentry. A Subscription was opened, which immediately produced upwards of 100l. It was then resolved to purchase a considerable quantity of potatoes, and to forward them to the most distressed parts, there to be distributed without loss of time. This temporary relief, it is considered, will be the more acceptable, as it can arrive before larger shipments can be made. The clergy present proposed to solicit contributions of potatoes from the farmers, in each of their respective districts, and we have great expectation of very large supply being ultimately forwarded from this place.

A Requisition numerously and respectably signed, was yesterday presented to the Lord Mayor, by Mr. Oldham and Mr. Under-Sheriff Smith, requesting his Lordship to call a Court of Common Council, for the purpose of considering the propriety of directing the Chamberlain to subscribe a sum of money, in aid of the Fund now raising in the City of London for the relief of the distressed Irish. His Lordship has in consequence appointed a Court to be holden on Friday next.

Liverpool, May 13.—*Extract of a Private Letter.*—A Public Meeting was held here this day at the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual method of affording Relief to the Inhabitants of the South and Southwest Districts of Ireland.

The Mayor presided, and took the Chair about one o'clock, the meeting was numerously attended, and, with the exception of one or two individuals, appeared to be most unanimous as to the necessity of affording the most prompt assistance to our starving brethren.

A string of Resolutions was proposed by Mr. Alderman Case, who made a strong appeal to the feelings of all present. Sir John Tobin seconded the proposed measures, when Mr. J. Sanders, in a strain of eloquence which did honour to both his head and heart, addressed the Meeting. The Resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the exception of Colonel Williams and Dr. Crompton, who could not allow a public meeting, for whatever purpose called together, to pass without attack on the Government of the country.

Immediately, after the Meeting had broken up, the most active exertions were made by the Committee in obtaining subscriptions, and there cannot be a doubt but a large sum will be collected, when it is considered how much of the prosperity of this town is to be attributed to our connexion with Ireland.

The following are the names of the several writers in "THE ETONIAN":

Mr. W. Præd, Mr. W. S. Walker, the Hon. Wm. Ashly, Mr. E. Beale, Mr. Crichton, Mr. H. N. Coleridge, the Hon.

Francis Curzon, Mr. R. Darnford, Mr. Furden, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Neech, Mr. W. H. Ord, Mr. T. P. Outram, Mr. J. L. Petit, and Mr. Trower.

We understand that at one o'clock this day, the time fixed for receiving the proposals of the South Sea Company, the Company were not prepared to make an offer, although subscriptions were coming in very fast. The transaction, therefore, as far as they are concerned, is at an end; but we are enabled to state, that the plan will be carried into effect upon terms advantageous to the public, and that a communication will be made upon the subject to the House of Commons in a very few days by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

City, One o'clock.—The South Sea Company do not bid. It is now believed that the Bank of England takes it: the Governor and Deputy Governor have been every day at the Treasury, and it was understood that late yesterday there was an extraordinary meeting of Bank Directors.

A Letter from Lord Liverpool, to the South Sea Company yesterday, stated in substance, that he would be glad to receive the Deputation to day at one, provided the Five Millions proposed should be subscribed; the amount, however, does not exceed one million and a half; and, in consequence, the offer of that Company fall to the ground.

Aix-la-Chapelle, May 7.—(*Extract of a Private Letter.*)—According to a letter from an eminent personage at Vienna, Austria and Russia are agreed on the policy which they will observe relative to the affairs of Turkey. Farther, the latter Power, it is said, has formally consented not to open the campaign against the Turks, except in the case that every medium of conciliation prove unavailing, and that, should the Divan persist in its resolution of the 28th of February last, the Russian armies shall not commence hostilities until the troops of the other Powers (probably Austria and Prussia) shall have arrived at the positions assigned them.

It is added, that in order to the final arrangement of this important affair, the Ministers of the five Great Powers will meet at Vienna in the course of June next, to open new conferences. This is what has given rise to the report of an approaching Congress in the capital of Austria.—*Journal de Paris.*

Brazil.—By the MARGARET, arrived at Liverpool from Bahia, whence she sailed on the 23d of February, we have received intelligence of a conflict having taken place, on the 19th, between the native Brazilians and the European troops stationed in that city. Their commander, Ignacio Luiz Madeira e Mello, had been, a short time before, appointed Brigadier-Governor of Bahia, and had superseded Brigadier Manoel Pedro de Frietas Guimaraes, whose dismissal had given umbrage to the Brazilian Independents, which was the cause of the commotion. The European Portuguese defeated the Brazilians, and at the time of the MARGARET's sailing, they were in possession of the Fort St. Pedro, and masters of the city. Commerce, was, of course, completely at a stand; but the writers of the letters received by the MARGARET, seem not to contemplate the least danger to foreign property. Delay in sales and in the collection of debts was among the more serious inconveniences experienced.

The following is an extract of the Proclamation issued on the occasion by the Governor of Bahia:—

"Inhabitants of Bahia!—The caprice of a few individuals opposes itself to the will of the King; the exercise of the authority with which his Majesty has invested me has been disputed under frivolous pretences. Faction has attempted to introduce rebellion, and conflicting opinion has thrown the inhabitants of Bahia into frightful anarchy. Their Excellencies, the Provisional Junta, aware that civil commotion might take place, convened, on the evening of the 18th, in the Governor's Palace, the constituted authorities, with numerous other distinguished individuals of the city, in order to adopt measures, in this respectable assembly, for the salvation of the country. There I was obliged, by the importunities of several virtuous citizens, to waive, in a

great measure, my authority. My sole desire was the welfare of this country; and, inconsistently with my military rank, and even that of my troops, I strove, by means of these personal sacrifices, not to interrupt the peace of the city. But all was frustrated, my efforts were all to no purpose; and when, on the morning of the 19th, that fatal day! my men were reposing in their quarters, our advanced posts were attacked by a troop, with field-pieces, who had sallied from Fort St. Pedro. In the mean time it was necessary to have recourse to arms to preserve our force entire. Portuguese blood was, unfortunately, shed, and the inhabitants of this unhappy city were hurried into a most deplorable situation. Thousands of the citizens abandoned their dwellings, to wander about in the country, and the streets were changed to mournful solitude. Such are ever the results of political phrenzy; such, my dear countrymen, are the fatal consequences of the disobedience, the obstinacy of him who tampers with established order, and seeks only to support opinions which, far from possessing any transcendence, must be hateful to the feelings of the man of virtue."

Venice, April 26.—A vessel arrived to-day, which quitted Mytilene the 13th of April. The grand Turkish fleet was then at Gallipoli. The fortress of Scio had not, up to that period, surrendered to the Greeks, who were besieging it by land and sea.

We have accounts from Smyrna to the 14th instant, which give a melancholy picture of the dreadful scenes passing there. The Greeks might be said to be besieged in their houses by the Asiatics, who fired into the houses in order to compel them to come out. All those who fell into the hands of the soldiers were assassinated; in fine, murder, pillage, and burning were the order of the day, and the Governor gave little interruption to all these excesses.

Several European vessels had left Smyrna by the desire of the Consuls at Salonica, to proceed to the latter port, in order to protect the property of the Franks, the insurgents under the command of Ulyses, &c. having advanced to within 12 leagues of that city, and spread a general alarm. The Pasha of Salonica had been repulsed at Veria, and was endeavouring to collect a new force to make a second attempt against the Greeks—Chourschid Pasha was attacked on all sides, at Janina.

Vienne, May 4.—We know nothing certain respecting the affairs of Turkey. The Court publishes nothing. At the Exchange many reports of peace and of war are circulated. We expect with the greatest impatience intelligence from St. Petersburg, which would put aside all uncertainty.

Mr. Gordon, the English Charge d'Affaires, has had within these few days past several conferences with the Prince de Metternich, and has sent off a Courier to London.

We have no accounts from Constantinople, subsequent to the 13th of April. At that period the Turkish army was still receiving new reinforcements from Asia, but these troops remained in the environs of Constantinople.

The Turkish fleet, commanded by the Captain Pacha Ali Bey, was to have proceeded to the Black Sea, but his destination was suddenly changed, in consequence of the insurrection at Scio. The Grand Seigneur sent positive orders to Ali Bey, to put down the rebels at Scio, and to annihilate the Greek navy; but the Turkish vessels are not completely equipped, and are very badly armed. Compelled to sail, Ali Bey proceeded to Gallipoli to complete his equipment. There are some thousand troops on board, for the purpose of effecting a debarkation.

Hamburgh, May 6.—The Governments of the Cantons of Western Switzerland have received new summonses not to suffer the residence in their territories of any foreigner proscribed or a fugitive on account of political offences. The Ministry of a Great Power has declared to the Swiss, that if they are not more correct in future in satisfying the demands addressed to them in this respect, it will be obliged to adopt such measures as circum-

stances may render expedient. The Directing Canton has transmitted to the Cantons interested in it, the communications thus made, accompanied by considerations derived from the present situation of Switzerland. This explains, without altogether excusing it, the attention which our authorities have shewn to acts which at another time would have been considered as attacks upon our independence.

We have been much occupied here for some time with the projected Tariff of Customs, which is to be proposed at the next Diet. If it is adopted it will be ruinous to the Cantons which carry on commerce with France, but it will give great advantages to the German manufacturers, and to the Cantons which trade direct with them. From the manner in which our affairs are now managed, there is but too much reason to fear that this German combination will prevail over the general interest of the Swiss communes.

Leipsic Fair.—The following is an Extract from the German Papers received on Saturday:—

Leipsic, May 5.—Our fair has hitherto not been so bad as we feared it would be, and there has been a great demand for coarse cloths, leather, linen, fine English printed calicoes, cambric, muslins, &c. We hope that this will have a favourable effect on the sale of coarse wool. According to accounts from England, it is said the prices of fine wool have fallen there; but this is considered to be rather a false report, to frighten the holders, than a real fact; for in many large estates in Saxony, the wool is already sold for two or three years to come. The Jews that were expected have not come. The new Russian Tariff has an unfavourable effect on our fair; several Poles and Russians have in consequence gone home again. The prohibitory system, which is so injurious to commerce, gains ground more and more. The number of booksellers at the fair is estimated at about 150, many of whom complain of the want of business in the course of last year. Indigo has risen in price, on account of the failure of the crop in the East Indies. Great complaints are made of the want of business; but, if we consider the expensive mode of living of many artisans, and the extravagance of servants, we must be sensible that these complaints are not generally well founded. Couriers between Paris and St. Petersburg, very frequently pass through this town. Men of consequence in Russia consider war to be inevitable."

Spain.—It appears by some articles in the French Papers, that the enemies of tranquillity in Spain, are struggling, if not to re-establish the old despotism, at least to retard the settlement of the Government and people into a state of peace and industry. There are again some troubles in Murcia and Catalonia, and bands of depredators, calling themselves the Champions of the Faith, cause alarm in Navarre. These attempts, however, are, no doubt, exaggerated. It is probable that this revival, if it exist, of the spirit of seditious brigandage, may be owing to the two important proceedings before the Cortes—one for restricting the Seigniorial rights in Spain, so as to render them compatible with the interests of agriculture, the rights of property, and the principles of political liberty: the other relates to the sum drawn from Spain in hard cash each year by the Court of Rome, under the titles of dispensations, Apostolic graces, and such other pretences, which the Spanish Deputies treat in a very heterodox and unceremonious style. M. Alava, one of the moderate party, has been nominated President of the Cortes.

Intended additional Tax on Cotton Wool.—The prompt interference of the Chamber of Commerce, in opposition to this measure, has had an important effect; the Directors have received information that no increase of the duty on the importation of cotton will be proposed to Parliament during the present Session. —(Manchester Guardian.)

New View of Matrimony.—A lady meeting a girl, who had lately left her service, inquired, "Well Mary, where do you live now?" "Please, ma'am, I don't live now," replied the girl, "I am married."

Newspaper Chat.

Murderous Quibbler.—When Edward II. was in prison, and the persons who had the care of him were dilatory in putting an end to his life; Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Hereford, wrote to them in order to quicken them, couching his precept in the following sentence:—"Edwardum occidere noli timere bonum est;"—which admits of a quite different sense, according as a comma is put before or after the verb timere. The force of this ambiguity cannot be transferred into our language, on account of the sign *to*, which is necessary before infinitives. The following is a bald translation of the line:—"Do not slay Edward, it is good to fear;"—(or), "Do not fear to slay Edward, it is good."

A Snake in the Grass.—A live snake, nearly a yard long, was seen on Wednesday in the middle of the day in the railings of Leicester-square on the green. It lay quite dormant, till a person with a stick turned it over, when it made off among the shrubs. —(*Herald*).—A correspondent with the above, has sent us the following passage from Howe's Letters, vol. 1.—"God preserve us from the public calamities,—for serpentine monsters have been often ill-favoured presages. I remember in the Roman story to have read, how when snakes or serpents were found near the statues of their gods,—as one time about Jupiter's neck, another time about Minerva's thigh,—there followed bloody civil wars after it."

Hearing.—It is certain (says Mr. Evelyn in a letter to Dr. Beale,) that we hear more accurately when we hold our mouths a little open than we keep them shut: and I could name a friend of mine, who, though he be exceedingly thick of hearing, by applying a strait stick, of what length soever, provided it touch the instrument and his ear, does perfectly and with great pleasure hear every tune that is played.—One Tom Whittall, a student of Christ Church, would maintain, that if a hole could be bored through the skull to the brain, in the midst of the forehead a man might see and hear and smell without the use of any other organs! But you are to know, that this learned problematist was brother to him who, preaching at St. Mary's, Oxford, took his text out of the History of Balaam—"Am I not thine ass?"

Fine Gentlemen.—Mr. Evelyn, speaking of a tract he had composed which a friend had lost, remarks,—Nor was it without some purpose of one day publishing it, because it was written with a virtuous design of provoking our Court Fops, and for encouragement of illustrious persons, who have leisure and inclinations to cultivate their minds beyond a farce, a horse, and a dog,—which, with very little more, are the confines of the knowledge and discourse of most of our Fine Gentlemen and Beaux.—This was in Charles the Second's reign.

Hebrew Learning.—Gilbert Wakefield says, "This I lay down as an incontrovertible truth, that no man can acquire an adequate knowledge of the phraseology of the New Testament, and consequently of the meaning, without an intimate acquaintance with the powers and peculiarities of the Hebrew tongue"—How comfortable this must be for the thousands who pore over the book all their lives without knowing even the Hebrew character: but as Gilbert Wakefield was an eminent teacher of Hebrew, perhaps this opinion was only meant as a sort of puff or advertisement for scholars.—D. E. W.

Divine Metaphysics.—Butler, in his *Analogy* (Chap. 1st.) asserts, that "Our organized bodies are no more ourselves, part of ourselves, than any other matter around us."—Who could have conceived such a thing, if the Christian Bishop had not divulged it to us?—D. E. W.

Enlightened Times.—When that renowned Christian author, Sir Matthew Hale, sat as a judge, and on the 10th March 1664, condemned Amy Duny and Rose Callender to be burnt as witches, he concluded his charge to the jury by praying "That the great God of Heaven would direct their hearts in this weighty matter." But Christianity was then only 1664 years old, and consequently not well understood.—We don't now-a-days burn people for witchcraft, we only fine and incarcerate them for delusion.—D. E. W.

Corporation Flummery.—On Charles the First's return through York from Scotland, the Mayor of that city made a flaming speech, in which the presence of that hypocrite and oppressor was thus hailed:—"Our well-tuned bells at the present time, to congratulate the welcome of so great a Prince, tune themselves, and do willingly stand, as if Time commanded them soe to doe. Our wives conceive with joye, our children's tongues are untied with alacritie, and each one doth strive to cry welcome home to so indulgent a Sovereigne: our fields do seeme triumphing in their gay dispry—(this was in November)—welcome home your Sacred Majesty: the woods doe seeme to confesse a falling autumn or a nipping winter, and assume unto themselves their spring liveries; and all to welcome home your Most Sacred Majesty!"—This is just such bombastical stuff as the Curtises and Dixons of London would still delight to use.

The *MORNING CHRONICLE* of Thursday contained the following marvellous paragraph:—"A remarkable circumstance has occurred within these few weeks at Bagshot. Four women have been delivered of children, and each with the loss of a right hand above the wrist.

The only way the circumstance can be accounted for, is, that the postman who delivers the letters has the same defect, and it is supposed that on his delivering the letters, his appearance made an impression on the minds of the women when in a state of pregnancy."

Gluttony.—On Sunday, a keelman at Shieldfield, undertook, to devour 12 penny rolls in an hour and half, out of pure love of eating, and a desire to shew the extent of his capacity. The task he performed with great ease 6 minutes within the given time; and then offered to swallow 33 two-penny pies, if any of the party would supply him; but this, without doubting his abilities, they declined.

Ancient Mysteries.—The following passage, which I lately met with in Capell's Notes on Shakespear's Antony and Cleopatra, may afford your readers some insight as to the nature of antient mysteries; and give that nuthinking part of the public, who are apt to be misled by dogmatical assertions delivered from place of authority, room to suspect that hypocrisy and bigotry, more than blasphemy and irreligion, are the besetting sins of our day.—The Commentator, in some very ingenious remarks on the defects of the fitting up of the stage on which Shakespear's plays were brought out—observes, "Scenes were unknown to it; all its decoration were, certain arras or tapestries in front, and some on the sides, with slips between; the platform was double, the hinder or back part of it rising some little matter above that in the front; and this served them from chambers or galleries, for Juliet to hold discourse with Romeo, and for Cleopatra in this play to draw up Antony dying, &c. That this was their stage's construction, and continued to be so, (perhaps as low down as the general reform of it at the Restoration, the era of scenes and actresses) is evinced beyond doubting from entries that are found in some plays of rather a later date than the poet's; in which are seen the terms *upper* and *lower*: and dialogues pass between persons, standing some on the one, and some on the other stage and this form it received from the earliest pieces produced on it, the Mysteries; for the exhibition of which the platform had yet another division; a part beyond the two we are speaking of, and rising higher than them; upon which appeared their *pater celestis*, attended by angels; patriarchs and glorified persons upon that in the middle, and mere men on the lowermost; and Hell (a most necessary member of these curious productions, for without, there had been no entertainment for some of their auditors) was represented by a great gaping hole on the side of that platform, that vomitted something like flames; out of which their greatest Jokers, the devils, ascended at times, and mixed with the men; and into which they were commonly driven in heaps at the drama's conclusion: but this hell and the higher division vanished with the Mysteries, and the stage's form, after that, was as above."—I only add, that I would recommend a certain learned Lord to take this account "Home and read it!"—and pause before he break down any more of those bulwarks that all are raised in defence of the liberty of the press.

Monument to Geo. III.—The subscriptions seem to come in very slowly; which is no great wonder, considering the nature of the times, the inferiority of the proposed work of art and the better judgement that now prevails respecting the character of the late King, which in truth was of a very common-place order; and the effects too of his hatred of Reform and fondness for War are now sufficiently felt by all classes. At the same time, one cannot but smile at seeing so many "very loyal" names in the list, with a miserable one pound note at the end! The spectacle of Generals, Colonels, Baronets, Knights, Squires, and Reverends, most of whom owed their elevation to the deceased Monarch, all sneaking in with their twenty shillings tribute of loyalty and gratitude, should remind living Kings that it is dangerous to put their trust in Courtiers.—This sort of gentry seem to think with the old proverb, that "a live dog is better than a dead lion."

A Great Man.—The Dublin Society, enlarging upon Serjeant Kite's principle, "A recruit six feet high was born to be a great man,"—is erecting a Statue in honour of Geo. IV. which is to be seven feet high.—Marble, we suppose—and a solid block!

Classical Coachman.—Jacob Robert, a German, was appointed the first Keeper of the Physic Garden at Oxford. One of this family was bred up at College, in Oxford, but quitted his studies for the profession of the Whip, driving one of the Oxford coaches (his own property) for many years, with great credit. In 1813, he broke his leg by an accident; and in 1814, from the respect he had acquired by his good conduct, he was appointed one of the Esquire Beadles to the University.

Sir Wm. Curtis.—This person's notion of a "fit and proper Representative of the People, is not a little curious. In disclaiming all friendship for Mr. G. B. Mainwaring, since his default, he says he knows nothing about him, and never had anything to do with him, except to propose him "as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Middlesex in Parliament."—To be sure, for the purposes for which men are now got into the House, respectability of character is of small moment. Will they attend to the ministerial bell, and vote for the Treasury? That's enough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Income and Expenditure.

At a moment, when every just principle of Finance seems to be abandoned by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and his MAJESTY'S Ministers, it may not be unacceptable to our readers, that we should place before them a few observations on one of the most important points of Government, viz. Finance or rather Income and Expenditure. We beg to draw their attention, first, to the period of 1792, being one of profound peace, when Mr. PITT suggested his plan of paying off the na-

tional debt in 45 years; secondly, that of 1817, when the Committee of Finance reported as to what the future expence ought to be, together with what it has been since; thirdly, what progress has been made to liquidate the debt of 1792 by Mr. PITT'S Sinking Fund; fourthly, how his Majesty's Ministers have performed their promise on imposing three millions of taxes on the people in 1819; fifthly, how they have kept their faith in 1822 with the public and the Country Gentlemen of their party (those consistent great financiers and statesmen). The Votes for the Army, Navy, and Miscellaneous Expenditure, estimating Ireland as united to this kingdom, may be considered as under:—

Voted 1792.	Estimate of Committee of 1817 for 1818.	Voted 1818.	Voted 1819.	Actual Expenditure of 1820, ending 5th January 1821.	Actual Expenditure of 1821, ending 5th January 1822.
Army, £1,751,000	8,500,000	8,909,603	8,782,470	8,941,354	9,138,845
Navy, 1,854,000	6,000,000	6,456,809	6,436,781	6,647,799	6,107,279
Ordnance, 378,000	1,150,000	1,245,600	1,191,000	1,692,292 } Stores	1,183,726 } Stores
Miscellaneous, 145,000	1,700,000	1,958,939	2,078,197	263,820 }	232,000 }
Ireland, say, 1,000,000	Was included.	Is included.	Is included.	2,492,261 }	2,125,991 }
		Spanish } Treaty, }		Is included.	Is included.
Total, £5,128,000	17,350,000	18,970,951	18,486,448	19,437,506	18,787,841

Estimate for 1822, ending 5th January 1823.

Army, £8,698,346	Ordnance, £1,200,000	Ireland, Is included }	Total, ... £16,862,346
Navy, 5,500,000	Ordnance Stores, ... 44,000	Miscellaneous, £2,020,000 }	

The actual Sinking Fund in 1792 was 1,200,000l., and it was in 1820, 1,447,580l. that being the first year of any actual Sinking Fund since 1792, notwithstanding the fallacy, delusion and expence of one, was kept up and stated to be in the latter-year 17 millions. Yet really an increase of debt, funded and unfunded, has taken place since 1792 to the amount of upwards of 580 millions, and the year 1820 was the first of any apparent excess over expenditure, and this only to the extent of 1,447,580l. We trust we need not prove more to shew the delusion and fallacy of the Sinking Fund up to the year 1820. In that year about 3,500,000l. was borrowed in Exchequer Bills to lay out in buying stock by the Commissioners of the National Debt to keep up this delusion. In 1817 the Finance Committee estimated the future expence of Army, Navy, Ordnance, &c. at 17,350,000l. It was exceeded in 1818, 1,620,951l.; in 1819, 1,138,449l.; in 1820, 2,087,506l.; and in 1821, 1,437,841l. The Estimate for 1822 is 16,862,346l.

In order to compare this year with the Estimate of the Finance Committee, we must deduct first from that Estimate, the expence of St. Helena, the Queen's Annuity, and the diminished price of every article—say together two millions.

Estimate of the Committee of 1817.....	£17,350,000
From which deduct.....	2,000,000

£15,350,000

and we shall find the Estimate of 1822 will exceed that of the Committee in the sum of 1,512,346l. notwithstanding all the boasted reductions of Government.

In 1792 our Funded and Unfunded Debt was about 245 millions, and in 1822 about 830 millions, the excess of debt amounting to about 585 millions above that of 1792. Notwithstanding, we have had by the declaration of Mr. VANSITTART a Sinking Fund all the time from one million to seventeen! With these facts before them, will the Ministers not be ashamed of their repeated assertions about a Sinking Fund?

In 1819 Mr. VANSITTART stated the Sinking Fund would in 1820 be five millions. It was in that year (notwithstanding the revenue turned out more than it was estimated), only 1,447,580l. we may, therefore, place to the account of delusion this year about 3,500,000l., and in 1821, to the same account, 2,400,000l. This year we are to have the promised Sinking Fund of five millions (we imagine Sinking Fund to mean for reduction of debt), and that additional taxes are placed on the people, to prevent entailing an excess of debt on posterity. In March only, his Majesty's Ministers declared themselves of this opinion also, but at the end of April they determined otherwise; establish a fund to counteract the principle they had laid down in March, and in order to mystify the subject, they bring forward statements about dead weight, &c. &c. (which the country gentlemen do not understand, and which it was not intended they should), that in reality means placing a large debt on posterity. Therefore thus stands the account:—

March £5,000,000 Sinking Fund, estimated and promised to diminish debt to posterity.

April £2,200,000 to be received from contractors, from which we fix debt on posterity.

£2,800,000 remaining after the robbery, according to common sense,

but according to Ministerial trick and shuffle, five millions. We confidently refer our readers to those details, which we defy his Majesty's Ministers to contradict.

Now, had the Revenue failed, some excuse might have been made; but it has exceeded the Estimate, and if we refer to the CHANCELLOR'S annual statements, we might add, beyond his expectation. Under these circumstances we are justified in saying, that they have been constantly fallacious and deceptions; those declarations made within these few days on these subjects in the House of Commons, by Messrs. BROUGHAM, RICARDO, MARTIN, MABERLY, WILLIAMS, and HUME, of the fraud on the Sinking Fund, is unanswered—nay, admitted.

Now let us examine, what this new measure really is. First, it is raising a loan payable by decreasing instalments in 45 years. The instalments exceeding all interest, &c. for the first 15 years, (the capital and profit is to be received in the subsequent thirty years,) consequently it leaves the whole burthen on futurity, and out of the amount raised by this loan, 1,800,000l. is annually to be remitted in taxation, which said amount is to be annually repaid with profit by the people in the subsequent thirty years. We shall now lastly call the attention of our readers to the expence of the Military and Civil Government of the country in 1792, and contrast it with that for 1822.

In 1792, it did not exceed 7,700,000l.; in 1822 it may be estimated at 24,000,000l. The difference in the expence of Government between the two periods is 16,000,000l., notwithstanding the prices of all articles are as low now as in 1792, and the difference of dead weight only 4,000,000l. In 1792, the net Revenue of the Empire may be taken at 17 millions—in 1822, at 55 millions, making a difference of 38 millions, drawn from the pockets of the people, at a moment when the land cannot be estimated at any thing, but on the contrary may be considered as consuming capital. In our judgment, the points to which the public attention should be directed are the excess of Estimates between 1792 and 1822, and the whole excess of the Civil and Military Government in the same period, and the drawing annually five millions of taxes more from the people than ought to be taken from them to support, as we have proved, a delusive Sinking Fund; as we cannot understand how the credit of the country has been upheld by this deceit, which is one that every man ought to denounce.

A Nasty Court.—The Czar Peter was in England in 1698, and occupied for three months Mr. Evelyn's house near Deptford. While his Imperial Majesty held his Court there, Mr. Evelyn's servant thus writes to his Master:—"There is a house full of people, and right nasty. The Czar dines at 10 o'clock and 6 at night, is very seldom at home a whole day, very often in the King's Yard or by water, dressed in several dresses."—One of this Monarch's refined amusements was being run through Mr. Evelyn's fine box hedges in a wheelbarrow! His beautiful garden was nearly ruined by this Russian bear: yet he too was a "Lord's Anointed!"

Queen Caroline.—Sir R. Walpole had sense enough to see that Geo. II. was more influenced by his wife than by his mistresses, and to the Queen therefore he paid his Court; of which he has been heard to boast in the following delicate way:—"I took the right sow by the ear."

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, MAY 3.

MURRAY V. ELLISTON.

This case arose out of the proceedings instituted in Chancery, by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, against Mr. Elliston, for performing Lord Byron's tragedy of *Marino Faliero*, at Drury-lane Theatre. The question stated by the Lord Chancellor for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench was whether any action could be sustained by the proprietor of a printed drama, for the representation of that drama in an abridged form on the stage, for profit, without his permission.

Mr. SCARLETT contended, on behalf of Mr. Murray, for the affirmative of this question. This case was essentially different from that of "*Colman v. Wathen*," 5. Term Reports, 245, which was an action to recover penalties under the statute 8th Anne, c. 19, for the representation O'Keefe's farce of the *Agreeable Surprise*, where the Court held that the case was not within the words of the provision. That statute, undoubtedly, referred only to publication by means of the press; but the common law right of an author was not thus restricted. As soon as the legislature gave or confirmed to an author a property in his works, it encircled these works with all the protection appertaining to every other species of property. Whether representation on the stage was a publication or not, within the meaning of the act, was not a question; but whether, under any possible circumstances, such an injury could be thereby sustained as would give a right of action. Now, in the preface to this very work, Lord Byron declared that he never intended the tragedy for the stage, and intimated that its success in the theatre would afford him no pleasure, but that its failure would give him great pain; and surely it was hard that an author, who wrote his play only for the closet, should be subjected to the ordeal of the stage against his will. Not only would his feelings and his fame be hurt by a failure of his piece on the stage, but the value of the copy right would be diminished to the publisher. The performance of a drama would also operate to the injury of the parties interested in its sale, by diminishing the curiosity to read it.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—So, if one man reads a book aloud to another, he may be said to injure the author by preventing him from buying it.

Mr. SCARLETT.—No, my Lord; because there are other attractions at the theatre, in addition to the play, and it is represented for the gain of the managers.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—Should I not do the author as much mischief by giving notice that I would read his play at my house this evening to any one who would come?—and I should murder his play into the bargain.

Mr. SCARLETT contended that a representation for profit made the distinction between the cases; besides that, the money that might have bought the book would be expended at the theatre.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, for Mr. Elliston, contended that literary property had no existence at common law, and rested solely on the statute of Anne, which confessedly applied only to printed books. This was decided in the great case of "*Millar v. Taylor*," 4 Burrow's Reports, 2303, by a majority of the Judges; and the dissent of the minority might fairly be attributed to their natural bias in favour of those Universities in which they had spent some of the happiest days of their life, and which were particularly interested in the decision. In the case of *Macklin v. Richardson*, the plaintiff, who was the author of the farce of *Love a la Mode*, sought the protection of the Court of Chancery against a bookseller, who had employed a shorthand writer to go to the theatre and to take down the piece from the lips of actors, in order that he might print it; and an injunction was granted to restrain the defendant from continuing to sell it. But this case was the exact reverse of the present: there the author had never communicated the piece to the world but through one particular medium; there was no publication by him according to the meaning of the ward in the statute; but so anxious was he to prevent such a publication, that when he allowed the farce to be acted for a benefit he merely gave each performer his part singly, and reserved that which he played himself. The case of *Colman v. Wathen* was an express authority to show that the representation of a play after it had been printed was no violation of property. Had Mr. Elliston read this play, which it was suggested that he might have done according to law, the fame of the author would have suffered more than by its representation with all the aid of scenic attractions. It had been said that a poet might publish a play which was not adapted to the stage; but the very dramatic form implied representation which was always proceeding in some degree in the mind of a reader who was required by the power of imagination, to bring the places where scenes were laid before the eye of his mind. Those dramas which were really unfit for the stage would never be acted, because they would offer no temptation to managers. Milton's *Samson Agonistes*, for example, was a noble

poem, but manifestly unfit for the stage: it was a grand experiment to embody the severe spirit of Grecian tragedy in an English form; and had any attempt ever been made to bring this forward in the theatre? Dryden composed a play from *Paradise Lost*; but Milton only said to him "Ay, young man, you may tag my verses," conscious that his work could sustain no injury. The *Mysterious Mother* of Horace Walpole had never been produced, because it was abhorrent to English feeling; and for the same reason no play on the famous story of *Edipus* had been attempted since Lee and Dryden. Where was the violation of property by representing a piece in whole or in part—by endowing a dead letter with breathing life, more than in reading and reciting a work, or even transferring its most exquisite scenes to the canvass? Or suppose this last transfer reversed, suppose some one could turn all Hogarth's inimitable prints into farces, could the proprietor of the prints come forward and assert his right of action, because the prints were superseded by the living pictures of the stage? Miss Baillie's *De Montfort*, and Mr. Mitman's *Fazio*, had both been acted, and the authors never thought of complaining in a court of law of the injury. As well might it be said that it was a violation of copyright to play a new sonata, or air, or overture, in a theatre. It had been said that the piece might be made ridiculous by the mode of its representation; if so, it would be worth little. The author of the *Iliad* was supposed by some to have written also the burlesque of the *Frogs and the Mice*, and at all events he suffered nothing from the parody. The end of all poetry was enjoyment, of which, ridicule itself was a source. Those who read *Hamlet Travestie*, and all other travesties on excellent authors, only turned to the originals with a keener sense of their beauties. The tragedy acted was also an abridgment of Lord Byron's play, and fair abridgments had always been permitted. The principle now asserted would tend to stop the circulation of knowledge; it would check the progress of that literature which it professed to secure, and would encourage authors to confine within a privileged circle, those stores of thought and of feeling which ought to be diffused through the world.

Mr. SCARLETT, in reply, contended that though the decision in *Burrow's Reports*, was against the copyright at common law, posterity had attributed the weight of reason to the arguments of the minority of the judges; and at all events, when a statute created a right, the common law would create a remedy.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, that the Judges would send their certificate to the Lord Chancellor.

Impudence.—Mr. Theodore Hook's assurance reminds one of the behaviour of one Colonel Vrats, who was executed for aiding in the murder of Mr. Thynne. While at the gallows, the culprit said he did not mind dying a rush, and hoped and believed God would deal with him like a Gentleman. Vrats, it is true, was of a good family, though a hired assassin.

Court Addresses.—This insignificant ceremony (says Evelyn) was brought in Cromwell's time; and has ever since continued, with offers of life and fortune to whoever happened to have the power!

Martyrdom Sermon.—The most remarkable one of this description was that preached in 1699, by the Reverend Wm. Stevens, Rector of Sutton, in Surrey, before the House of Commons, on the Anniversary of the first Charles's "Martyrdom." He told them, that the observation of that day was not intended out of any detestation of his execution, but to be a lesson to other Kings and Rulers how they ought to behave themselves to their subjects, lest they should come to the same end!

French Jokes.—On the day of Bonaparte's entry into Paris from Elba, the following Notices were placarded on the Place Carrouai:—"Palace to be let well furnished, except kitchen utensils, which have been carried away by the late Proprietor!"—"A large fat Hog to be sold for one Napoleon."

Paternal Governments.—D'Argenson, Minister to the paternal Louis XIV. hearing some one speak of the French Nation, exclaimed, "What do you mean by the Nation? In France I know of nothing but a King and his subjects!"

Mrs. Jordan.—The justly celebrated Mrs. Jordan, who had assumed the name of James, departed this life at her house, No. 1, Rue d'Angoulême, at St. Cloud, and was interred at ten o'clock the ensuing morning, in the burial ground of that place, the corpse being conveyed thither by four men, and followed by six persons, consisting of the Rector and the Major of St. Cloud, with four Englishmen—viz. Messrs. Henshall, Greuter, Keith, and Hoodhouse. The only designation of the spot where moulder the ashes of this Mistress of the Comic Art, is a flat stone, which at the period when I saw it was in a falling state, reflecting no great honour upon her Children, the Father of her Offspring, or the British Nation, which ought to have placed her remains in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, and provided an appropriate Monument in commemoration of her matchless theatrical talents. The inscription runs as follows:—*DOROTHEA JORDAN quæ per multos annos Londinæ cuique aliis Britanniarum Urbibus, Scenam Egregie Ornavit.—Obiit nodæ Julii, 1816. Annos Natus 50.*—IRELAND'S "France for the last Seven Years of the Bourbons."

South American Trade.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

A very well-intentioned, but not well-informed, Gentleman, who subscribes himself "William Hudson," in your Paper of yesterday, says, that the recent application of the Merchants of London to his Majesty's Government, in respect to the intercourse between this country and the Independent States of South America, was unnecessary, because the trade with those States can be carried on in neutral bottoms.

May I beg the favour of you to inform this Gentleman, that by the law as it now stands, a ship bearing the flag of the Colombian Government, though loaded with the produce of Colombia, cannot be admitted to entry in a British port—that the Colombian Government has determined to receive no ships bearing the flag of a country which does not receive its ships; and therefore, that without an alteration in the law no commercial intercourse can exist between Great Britain and Colombia. As to neutral ships, is not Mr. Hudson aware that, although a neutral ship may load produce in Colombia (if the flag she bears conforms to the Colombia rule of reciprocity) she cannot be admitted in Great Britain? Surely, therefore, the application of the Merchants was as necessary, proper, and becoming, as the answer it has received has been satisfactory and agreeable.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

London, May 3, 1822.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

A New Loan.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

The Minister has announced a new financial plan, which he asserts is not an infringement upon the Sinking Fund, and which he does not mention as analogous in its nature to a loan.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Ricardo at once perceived, and demonstrated, that it was an infringement upon the Sinking Fund, to the amount of more than two millions per annum. Their remarks leave nothing to add on this head.

The plan is this:—The country now pays about five millions per annum in certain pensions, which are Life Annuities. The Minister proposes to contract with some party, who is to pay this Life Annuity, instead of its being paid by the country—this lessens the expenditure five millions. Then the Minister proposes to grant an annuity to this party for 45 years, of three millions nearly—this increases the expenditure of three millions. The balance, therefore, is a saving of about two millions per annum, which is to be remitted from the present amount of taxation. Such is the plan.

Let us now see how monied men will look at the affair; in what mode they will be disposed to contract for the thing.

Giving the Minister every advantage, the expectation of life, even in bad lives, is, at least FIFTEEN YEARS; for a man aged FIFTY: Such is the result of practicable tables, acted upon by Life Annuity Companies.

At five per cent. interest, which, in such an operation as the present, is the least rate we can suppose the contracting party to value his money at, an annuity of about FOURTEEN YEARS is equal to the present value of its own PERPETUAL REVERSION.

The contractor, then, is to pay what is equal to an annuity for fifteen years, of five millions per annum, and to receive an annuity for forty-five years, of three millions per annum: The balance is that he is to pay two millions per annum for fifteen years, as the purchase for a reversion after fifteen years, of three millions for thirty years.

An annuity for 45 years of 2 millions at five per cent. is worth about 20,759,400

An annuity for 30 years' after 15 years, of 3 millions at 5 per cent. is therefore worth about 22,182,200

The premium on the whole transaction is therefore about 1,423,800

Which might be SAVED by passing the whole DIRECTLY through the Sinking Fund.

The value of a reversion is, however, very ambiguous, for the Contractor must run the risk of all contingencies, amongst which must be reckoned the possibility of an Income Tax, which in this case would cut up his capital.

What I have said by way of explanation, must, I think, pretty clearly shew that the affair is very complicated; in proportion as it is complicated, must be the expense to the country of negotiating it.

Should the Contractor be so indulgent to the Minister, and so patriotic to the country, as to take the very favourable view of the subject which I have taken, for I have given every odds to the Minister; and should he be disposed to consider the thing worth his while, then comes his question to himself—how am I to pay these five millions per annum,

and what am I to do with these three millions per annum? His answer will clearly shew, that the whole transaction must eventually resolve itself into, neither more nor less, than A NEW LOAN OF ABOUT SIXTY MILLIONS IN NEW LONG ANNUITIES.

The Bank cannot pay five millions, nor two millions per annum for 15 years, much less any ordinary Contractors.

To enable the Contractor to pay his part of the bargain, he must be allowed to sell his New Long Annuity! How else is he to pay the five millions per annum?

But if he be allowed to sell the New Long Annuity, for which Government is the guarantee, and which is part of the National Debt, what guarantee is the Contractor to offer for his paying the pensions? It is clear that the present value of the pension must be taken, and that before he can be allowed to part with the New Long Annuity, he must PAY UP IN FULL the amount of that value of the pension, about SIXTY MILLIONS STERLING! Such is the plan!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

MUSCIPULUS.

Half Pay and Pensions.

Observations upon a New Plan for the Payment of what is called the Dead charge of Half-Pay and Pensions to the Navy, Army, &c.

PLAN.

Annual charge (which it appears has not yet arrived at the maximum) taken at..... £5,000,000

To be provided for in future as follows:—

By Government, in the shape of annuities to contractors, the yearly sum, for 45 years, of..... 2,800,000

By the contractors for the first year or maximum..... 2,200,000

£5,000,000

OBSERVATIONS.

The sum to be paid by the contractors will diminish every succeeding year in an increased ratio, by the deaths of annuitants, and after 15 years they will have nothing to pay—in the 16th year they will save, out of the 2,800,000l. paid by Government, the sum of 127,794l., which saving will increase every year until the end of the 45 years, according to the table of calculations which has been printed.

The present advantage proposed is, that Government will, for the first year, receive from the contractors 2,200,000l., (and a smaller sum every succeeding year, for 15 years only in all), of which 1,800,000l. is to be applied to the relief of the country by taking off taxes to that amount, and the remaining 400,000l. to be reserved as a nest-egg for payment of the surplus of the dead charge when it reaches the maximum, or perhaps for some other wise and sober purpose, such as forming a new dead charge, when the 5,000,000l. of old dead charge has thus been put out of sight.

It must be allowed, that the above is a very cunning plan, devised for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the country gentlemen in Parliament, and of diverting their attention from forcing ministers to real economy and retrenchment; but there is little doubt that it will prove in the end a most improvident and mischievous measure, or what Lord L—— would pleasantly call a gigantic gross delusion, contrary to the principles of resurrection or the laws of nature. It is, in fact, nothing more nor less than borrowing or raising by loan 2,200,000l. for one year (and a smaller sum for 14 years more) on the most unfavourable terms of annuities; and instead of reducing the expenditure of the country, leaving 400,000l. additional at the disposal of Ministers above the sum of 1,800,000l. to go to the relief of the country in reduction of taxes; and the result is, that the country is to raise 2,200,000l. upon unfavourable terms, to obtain relief to the extent of 1,800,000l., and Ministers to retain the whole revenue, as before, with the addition of 400,000l. without any reduction in expenditure.

It would surely have been infinitely better to have avoided so much mystification, and to have simply proposed at once to raise by loan the sum of 1,800,000l. (or any other amount of taxes given up for the present year for the relief of the public), which it is presumed might be done at an interest of three or four per cent., provided it is found to be impracticable to reduce taxes, and relieve the country in any other manner; and by repeating the same operation yearly while the necessity for so doing may exist, the public would derive all the benefit from the lapse of annuities instead of the contractors, which benefit might, under certain possible (though perhaps improbable) circumstances, be infinitely greater than any calculation of the value of annuities upon common principles may shew.

The most fundamental objection to this new way of paying old debts appears to be, that Parliament will, during the existence of the contract, be deprived of the power of regulating or reducing the amount of the existing pensions under the most pressing necessities of the state.

London, May 2, 1822.

ASIATICUS.

—472—

Choice of Prey.

Εἰς τὰς νεκρὰς ἡδύται, καὶ μὴ γὰρ ζῶντας.—Æsop.

A Boar, legitimate and proud,
His great humanity maintain'd,
Because his jaws he ne'er allow'd
With bodies dead to be disdain'd
A Fox at hand jocosely said,
"A fine account is this you're giving,
But I could wish you'd eat the dead,
And be so good to spare the living!"

APPLICATION.

Our BORES an equal merit claim,
The Sinking Fund their mighty pride,
Which spares the dead, or, much the same,
The folks that never lived or died;
But I could wish they'd give it up,
And sink a little of taxation;
On cold posterity would sup,
And spare the living generation!

QUERY.

Why should posterity be brought
To press upon our empty purse?
Why for posterity do aught?
They ne'er did any thing for us!

* It is just, however, to observe, that Mr. VANSTITTART's complex plans possess much of the merit of *Penelope's Web*, for what he works for posterity by his *Sinking Fund*, he very ingeniously undoes by his *dead expenditure* scheme.

A Cabinet of Chess Players.

The following particulars have reached us of several matches at chess, which were lately played by some of the most distinguished characters of the age, at the Club, in Regent-street. Some difficulty, it appears, arose at first as to the selection of a President, or *Ludimagister*, on this occasion. Several Presidents of Boards put in their claims, but at length a little gentleman in black, who advanced with a modest step into the middle of the room, attracted general attention. There was something extremely placid and prepossessing in the air of this little gentleman; his pronunciation was as primitive as his person, and though it cannot be equally well painted to the eye, the reader may form some idea of it, by conceiving the monosyllables *would* could and *should*, to be pronounced as if they rhymed to *fooled*. After casting a timid glance round the room, he proceeded to state, in a low tone, that his claims were founded on the circumstance of his having for many years presided over the *Exch—q—r*, with what success he *should* not remind them, for if other men *could* not discover, he was sure he *would* not assist them in detecting the merit of his services. He was perfectly satisfied, that if any other Gentleman *should* be promoted to the honour of the Presidency, he *could*, if he *would*, discharge all the duties of that situation much more ably than himself; yet he *could* assure them that *should* he (the little Gentleman) be the object of their choice, he *would*, if he *could*, endeavour to give them equal satisfaction.

This address was received with applause; the other claimants waved their pretensions, and the little Gentleman was lifted into the Chair.

The first match was played between L—d L—nd—y, and Mr. C—n—g. L—d L's style of play exhibited an odd compound of dulness and intrepidity. He delighted chiefly in sacrifices, which he generally contrived to turn to his own advantage. He had less brilliancy, but more steadiness, than his antagonist; and after a short contest Mr. C—n—g received an inglorious check-mate. Mr. C—n—g played several other games, receiving the odds commonly given to inferior players, but L—d L—nd—y continued to maintain his ascendancy, and completed his triumph by promising to give his adversary an appointment in India, where he might have a better chance of being considered a first-rate player.

The next party was played by the D—of W—ll—n and Mr. B—gse B—th—st. This was a long, dull prosing game, which excited but little interest, and which little difference could be detected in the skill of the players. It was ultimately given up as a drawn game, and the by-standers remarked upon the futility of assimilating this or any other game in which intellect is concerned to military tactics.

Sir R—P—l now advanced with an affidavit in one hand and his son in the other. The affidavit deposed that his son was the legitimate successor of a heaven-born player now no more, and Sir R— further stated, that the boy was ready to make good the same by playing any man in the club.

Mr. Pl—nk—tt, one of the best players in the club, accepted the challenge, but Master P—l had scarcely made half a dozen moves before the amateurs began to shake their heads, and L—tt—l observed duly, that the young gentleman had a promising head of hair, but all was not gold that glittered.

Mr. H—sk—n and Cr—k—r played the next party. The game had not proceeded far, when Mr. H—sk—n discovered he had a piece less than his antagonist, and knowing that it had not been fairly won, he charged Cr—k—r with having taken it by a *coup de main*. Cr—k—r denied the charge so stoutly, that L—d L—nd—y, who knew his friend, advised a search, and Cr—k—r, finding his retreat cut off, pleasantly drew the piece, like a crocodile, from his breeches pocket. The President looked grave, L—d L—nd—y smiled, and Master P—l quoted the passage in *Vida*, from which the idea must have been borrowed. Cr—k—r said he would not deny that he had taken the hint from *Vida*, whereupon his friends immediately gave him the whole credit of the invention.

The M—q—s of C— and Sir B. B— played the next game. Sir B. maintained his ground for some time, but at length having exposed his King to a check by *discovery* he gave up the game. The M—q—s next engaged with a first-rate player, and finding himself over-matched, contrived to save the game by voluntarily incurring *stale-mate*. Some doubt having arisen as to the consequence of this stroke, the President decided that formerly the party putting himself into this situation was held to be vanquished; at present he not only lost nothing by it, but would frequently find a *stale-mate* the best means of retrieving a desperate game.

The next match between Sir E—d N—g—e and the B—p of L—n—n, afforded considerable amusement. Sir E—d to vex his adversary, would call the Bishops *fools*, after the manner of the French and to shew his wit, maintained that without bearing in mind the identity of these denominations, it was impossible to understand the precise relation between Church and State. *Les fous sont aux Echecs toujours proches des Rois*.

L—d B— and the E—I of P—t sat down to play, but as they did not appear to be *au fait* at the moves, the President said he would take an opportunity of seeing them exhibit in his private room.

L—d L—v—l and L—d El—d—n succeeded. L—d L—v—l, with his characteristic vigour, played his King's pawn two steps. An hour having elapsed before his adversary had decided on his move, the company betrayed some symptoms of impatience, and after some further deliberation, L—d El—d—n said he would take down the position, and study it at home at his leisure. This proposition was acceded to, and L—d L—nd—y having hinted that he should now want the services of the many of the Members in another place, the club adjourned.

MR. HALL'S PICTURE OF THE TWO MARYS AT THE SEPULCHRE.

The subject of this painting has been more than once treated, and has tried the talents of the highest, as well as the mimicry of the lowest order of artists. It is difficult, therefore, to give it the charm of novelty, and still more, to make it original without being liable to the imputation of becoming eccentric. Mr. Hall has shewn more dexterity in execution than ability in the design; he has coloured better than conceived, and has been more successful in the anatomical drawing than in the moral expression. The angel, the two Marys, and the guards, for the whole of the group. The angel is the principal figure, and possesses more of physical than of spiritual beauty, there is the *purpureum lumen Juvencutis* about him, but nothing celestial—nothing of the essence of unearthly imagination—nothing of the poetic halo which might be supposed to invest the hollowed forms of a Zephon, or a Uriel. The Magdalene, who looks at the Angel with intense surprise, is a personification of the most vulgar as well as depraved portion of the female sex; her countenance is one on which no amiable expression could be impressed—on which no sensibility ever beamed, and her robust figure and muscular limbs are quite at variance with our notion of the soft and blooming, but penitent votary of pleasure. The elder Mary is of a more elevated character, but the original is the work of Mr. West. The Soldier, whose fear produces the effect of paralysis, is like a bad tragedian, who rolls an enormous pair of eyes with an elaborate effect, to appear vacant. The guard who grasps his arm is a better specimen of the ability of the artist, as well as the profession of the soldier. The soldier, who is extended on the ground, looking up with the expression of frantic astonishment, is nothing more than a well-executed copy of a figure by Rigaud, in the Royal Academy, which is itself but a copy of a figure in the picture of the Conversion of St. Paul, we believe, by Pietro de Cortona. The picture is, on the whole, one of promise, in a young artist, and displays talents which, with the advantage of experience, and an independent feeling, may produce something worthy of being preserved in the English school. The colouring is in the Venetian style, particularly as to the drapery, but the carnations are of the school of West, and are more superficial; the tone is clear and harmonious, but is deficient in the qualities of depth and solid effect. The light is, however, well managed, and the general effect of the picture simple and agreeable.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—473—

Act of Justice.

To the Editor of the Journal.

With reference to the Letter of A Subscriber, inserted in your JOURNAL of to-day, I have made those inquiries which I deemed necessary, and I feel it but an act of justice due to myself and the Gentleman alluded to, to state that I have been misinformed as to his dismissal from his situation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Buildings, Oct. 4, 1822.

A WRITER.

Entertainment at Cuttack.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is with no small degree both of pride and satisfaction that we congratulate our Fashionable Friends in Cuttack, upon the returning season of festivity and mirth, that so peculiarly characterised the last cold season.

We cannot therefore deny ourselves the pleasure of offering this humble tribute of praise and admiration to the very sumptuous Entertainment that was given on the 30th instant, by Major Sargent and Officers of the 7th Native Regiment, which for splendour, elegance, and genuine hospitality, may vie with anything that we have ever beheld.

We were unfortunately deprived of the presence of the Brigadier and Mrs. C. who always promote cheerful enjoyment and gaiety; and the absence of the amiable and lovely Misses C. was regretted by every individual acquainted with their fascinating society.—At half past seven o'clock the Ladies began to assemble, and the Ball was opened soon after by the accomplished Mrs. P.—m.

The sprightly dance was maintained, notwithstanding the excessive heat, with great perseverance. After several sets of Quadrilles and Country Dances, the company were summoned by the appropriate tune "The Roast Beef of Old England," to a Banquet, in which the sumptuous fare could only be equalled by the anxiety and attention of the Managers to render their guests completely happy, and where the epicure was enabled most luxuriously to indulge in all the pleasant enjoyments of capital eating.

After a short but pithy speech from the President, in which the gallant Major expressed the sincere wishes of his heart, that the harmony and reciprocal respect which had so long reigned at Cuttack, might be cemented and increased, if possible, by the meeting of the evening, the Party was entertained with the following Songs,

Three Regiments more.
Touch my Honour, touch my Life.
The dirty little brass headed Proker.
Cupid stung by a Bee.
God save the King, &c. &c.

The dancing was renewed with increased spirit after Supper, and the Ladies tript it on "the light fantastic toe" until a late hour, when they retired, highly pleased with the Evening's Entertainment. A few choice and generous souls again sat down to "drive dull care away."

Mr. P.—h, a jolly Buchananian, favored the Company, in his usual style, with "Off she goes," the Band playing round the table; and Mr. W. subsequently warbled "Love among the Roses," which some mischievous wag has since converted into "Love at a Distance."

Cuttack, Sept. 25, 1822.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent.
Doitto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 per cent.

Mr. Crommelin.

In our Paper of the 3d instant, we mentioned the death of C. R. Crommelin, Esq. at Contai, on the 20th ultimo, but it was not until the 26th, that melancholy event occurred, and on the 28th his remains were deposited in the Burial Ground at Kedgerie.

Mr. Crommelin was appointed a Writer in 1780, and the several responsible situations he has held, mark the high sense which the Government entertained of his talents and integrity, while he repaid their confidence by unremitting labour, and undeviating fidelity in the discharge of his Official duties. It may in truth be said, that he at length fell a sacrifice to his zeal for the Public Service; as, notwithstanding a severe illness occasioned by his residing there in the unhealthy months, all the persuasions of his Relations and Friends could not induce him to leave his duties at Contai during that period.

In the walks of private life, Mr. Crommelin's character was duly appreciated, and it there shone in its most attractive colors. His tender devotion to his family made him thro' life the best of husbands and most indulgent of parents; his benevolence was strikingly manifested by innumerable acts of charity unknown to the world, but widely felt by the wretched and unfortunate.

But the most striking feature in his character, was his deep-rooted attachment to the great interests of Religion; and he afforded to his Children and Friends a bright and unvarying example, of the happiness and comfort to be derived from faith in the Divine Truths of Christianity; it was Religion that cheered and consoled him thro' his various trials in life, and soothed his passage to the Grave.—From a Correspondent.

Relief in Burrisaul.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir, I observed that you and almost all other Editors of the Calcutta News Papers, were very particular in advertising the names of the Subscribers towards the Relief of the Distressed Inhabitants of Burisal, with the amount contributed by them, respectively, as also the statement reporting the number of men, cattle, and fowls, that perished in the inundation; but I do not see that any detailed account, showing how the Cash was expended and how applied, has yet been given to the Public, though the Committee's Agent has returned and been loaded with thanks for the service he had the goodness to render to the unfortunate Sufferers sometime ago.

I beg to remark, whether it is not desirable that an account should be published in your JOURNAL, or in any other Paper, giving in detail the number of families in the district that have been assisted, and the amount raised by Subscription, independent of the support which the Government had been pleased to afford, previously to the Subscription being set on foot; the amount expended, and what has been the expence attending the mission to the inundated District: together with the number of Cutlers, Tow Boats, Row Boats, and Bhaulies, which were employed in conveying the Deputations and Treasurers, &c.

After a report of a hundred thousand dead bodies being seen floating like ants, has been proved to be incorrect, and the amount of Subscription originally expected having failed, I am afraid, in case any other embarkment should give way, and the inundation occasion a necessity for a similar want of support, the Kheder-pore Subscribers, instead of walking in with Bank Notes to subscribe, and many of your Calcutta readers, may seat at home, pointing out the instance alluded to, by

Your's obediently,

Sept. 30, 1822.

CALCUTTA.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning,	7 18
Evening,	7 43

Ghauts.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

As I have not the brass to address "Authority," kindly allow me, through the medium of your Paper, to bring to the notice of the Gentleman at the head of the Custom House, the illegal practice of Natives and others landing portable articles from Ships coming into Port, through the Ghauts on this side of Calcutta, where there is no *Chowkey* posted.

SAURIN BUSYBODY.

Order of the Bath.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I observe a singular Query from "A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE," in the JOURNAL of the 7th September, regarding the non-appointment of Officers in the Bombay Marine, to the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

As I think that every Querist should obtain his JUBAS, however useless his question may be, I proceed upon this principle only to discuss the topic introduced in such a short unceremonious manner, by my friend with the long name.

In the first place "A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE" asks—"how it happens that the Officers of the Bombay Marine have not been included in the honor of the Order of the Bath?"

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask, how is it possible to give any decided answer to such a question; but in lieu of one, I should be inclined to say that as the honors of the Order are in the immediate gift of the King, emanating from the Royal authority, no person has any right *whatsoever* to cavil at the manner in which the Order has either been bestowed, or withheld. A man may as well pretend to set up a claim to the Peerage, as to Orders of Knighthood in the personal gift of His Majesty.

But in my humble opinion, Sir, the "Indian Army" instead of having cause to repine at the scanty distribution of British honors among its Officers, has been most nobly and liberally rewarded, by as equal a distribution as could take place, according to the statutes of the Bath; and there is no other mode of conferring military honors, as the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick are confined to the Nobility; indeed the allotted numbers of Knights of all these principal orders, put together, do not equal the Grand Crosses of "the Bath," which shews how justly the scale of reward is balanced, where inferior, in point of numbers, superior in rank, and vice versa. A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE mentions Sir William Keir having commanded a recent expedition to the Red Sea, which happens *not to have been the case*. Sir William did command one in 1819-20 against the Joassmee Pirates, and reduced their stronghold Ras-el Khyma, situated not in the Red Sea, but in the Persian Gulph.

Your Correspondent says, that His Majesty's Army and Navy equally participate in these high honors, and that he "should be glad to see the invidious distinction removed in the Company's Service."

Here A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE has completely refuted his own argument, for he appears to consider the Bombay Marine as bearing the same proportion to the Indian Army, as the British Navy does to the Land Forces. This is an egregious blunder, for I am well aware that a large proportion of the Company's Cruisers are commanded by *LIEUTENANTS*! who, according to the Statutes, cannot be admitted into the third class of the Order of the Bath; and this can be no invidious distinction, as in His Majesty's Navy, Captains in the King's; the Lieutenants in the Land Forces, and Captains in the Honorable Company's service are equally excluded.

There are, I know, some Captains in the Bombay Marine, but whether or no they have sufficiently distinguished themselves to be deemed eligible, I must plead ignorance of; but I must confess it appears to me that great merit is not generally over-

looked by the British Government, particularly in the regard to the Forces in India. I hope that this will be sufficient to shew that there is no "invidious distinction," and remain, Mr. Editor,

Your's obediently,

Lunataria, Sept. 20, 1822.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Lottery Speculations.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Last night I accidentally had a sight of your Paper of the 30th ultimo, in which I found a letter under the signature of P.—containing a vehement complaint against Lottery Speculators. I should have remained silent and assented to all his arguments, if what he had said were all strictly true, but as the case is otherwise, and his letter might prove injurious to the interests of a few Individuals, who have taken the trouble to form the Plans he alludes to, for the accommodation of the Public, I cannot refrain from saying a few words, which will, I hope, shew that P.—has not only very much misrepresented the amount of the gains of these Speculators, but perhaps knowingly exaggerated them, either by the dictates of envy, or to satisfy a private resentment, or, which is the most probably of the whole, from ignorance.

P.—says, these Speculators acquire a profit of not less than 100 per cent. by their Plans, and that they will not be satisfied with any thing under that per centage! This, I think, is a most gross and injurious misrepresentation. Of 3 or 4 Plans that have come under my notice, I have not discovered in any one of them that the Projector could benefit in any such ratio, and I dare say, these Projectors would be very thankful to Mr. P.—if he would be so kind as to point out to them the way to acquire this immense gain, without doing violence to their own consciences or making ruinous encroachments on the pockets of speculating Individuals. The highest valuation of a Ticket that I recollect to have seen in the Plans above alluded to, is from Sicca Rupees 130 to 135. From this, if the Planner can now afford to purchase Tickets, he pays down 116 Sicca Rupees for each; he has also, in such a case to lose from the sum the interest of his money for 2 or 3 months, the expenses of Advertisements, the wages of Sircars; and the worst and most losing thing of the whole is, many of his Subscribers, when required to pay their subscriptions, are either absent from Calcutta, or may have changed their minds and will not pay; so that, as the drawing of the Projector's Lottery is perhaps already advertised and cannot be properly delayed, nor the Lottery Plan abolished under such a circumstance, the loss by withdrawal of subscriptions (which I take at least to be 5 or 6 shares besides 2 or 3 that might remain unsold out of a hundred and upwards) falls exclusively on the Projector. On the other hand, if the Projector begin to purchase Tickets as he collects the amounts of subscriptions, he pays whatever the price of the day may be, perhaps 120 or 125 Rupees for each Ticket, without calling on his subscriber for any additional payment. Thus taking the chance of the rise in the price of Tickets upon himself, and all the circumstances above enumerated being considered, it will plainly shew that the Projectors can gain no more perhaps than 4 or 5 per cent, if at all so much, instead of that amazing profit of 100 per cent. which Mr. P.—has endeavored to induce the Public to believe, but it is to be hoped that the Public do not want him to calculate for them.

This explanation, I hope, will satisfy your correspondent P.—and teach him to obtain better information of things before he voluntarily comes forward in public to pronounce them good or bad. Indeed if he has intentionally made the attempt to hurt the Lottery Speculators, as I think he has, I can only, in conclusion, give him his own motto: "honesty is the best policy," and urge him to make it a rule to guide his conduct thereby when he again appears, or has occasion to speak of the acts of his neighbours.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,

October 3, 1822.

AN OBSERVER.

Physic.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS—I'LL NO MORE ON'T.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
I think this is from Shakespeare, and I agree with the old gentleman, and so do you I fancy, for you have shewn the truth of TOM's remark by filling your JOURNAL of to-day with medical writing. Why don't these gentlemen set up a couple of JOURNALS, and let the Regulars espouse the one, and the Irregulars the other? I dare say a penny may be turned in that way, and I would advise a needy Surgeon or Apothecary to try it. I tell you what I should like, Mr. Editor, and that is a course of Chemical Lectures, and if the Professor who is about to give them to the Native youth, who are to be our future Physicians, would make them public, I think he may add to his emoluments in a way the most liberal could not cavil at.

Your's, Mr. Editor,

September 30, 1822.

SOBERSIDES—NOT SAM.

Catholic Charity School.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
I perfectly concur in opinion with VERAX, as to the propriety of an examination being held at the approaching Christmas Vacation, of the Pupils belonging to the Catholic School; and with him beg to express my ardent expectation of such a necessary measure, and that the Boys may, as a stimulus to future emulation, receive appropriate prizes according to their deserts.

Being on this subject, I feel desirous to bring to the notice of the Directors, the very inadequate scale of allowance received by the Gentleman who is employed as Usher. It is doing the individual in question but common justice to promulgate, that his merits far exceed and surpass those of the "Able Master," who presides over this Seminary; and while the latter is so liberally and largely recompensed, bestowing, as he does, only one, and some times two hours attendance in a day, and oftentimes none at all, it must be painful to him, whose cause I am now voluntarily advocating, that he should receive but a comparatively small salary, and have to undergo individually almost all the trouble and labour of teaching.

In all matters affecting the public good, justice and equity should always be the rule of action, and no private feelings of friendship or interest ought ever to influence public conduct. I hope the day is not far distant, which will manifest less of that partiality, which at the expense of what is calculated to do good, injuriously steps in and mars a great many very excellent undertakings; and for this year free and independent JOURNAL will be acknowledged as the cause; for, opposed and reviled as it has been, its bitterest enemies cannot deny that it has done much good, and will yet do more.

In conclusion, I should be glad to know, why a School established as an appendage to the Calcutta Catholic Church, and held within its precincts, is not placed under a Clergyman belonging to that Church? If I recollect right, when first set up, the present Head Teacher was heard to say, (by way of a modest apology perhaps for accepting its charge) that he would cheerfully resign it in favour of a Minister, whenever one capable of filling the post should be available. For two years at least, a Gentleman every way qualified has been attached to this Church; why it is still withheld from him, is rather a mystery to me, unless, indeed, that the Sinicure (for so it has now become) is too sweet to be gratuitously relinquished. If this be incompatible with that reverence due to the Priesthood; for among all other Christian Sects in Calcutta, (not to go any further,) their Ministers generally have charge of Charity Schools: it is also a procedure on the part of the authorities, which while it betrays a total absence of any anxiety to improve the situation of the Clergy, who certainly require some such assis-

tance and encouragement to exertion, shews a supineness over the trust delegated to them, which to say the least requires to be explained.

Your obedient Servant,

October 1, 1822.

A LOVER OF EQUITY.

P. S.—I had nearly omitted to say, that the supervision of a Charity School, to be efficiently and satisfactorily conducted, should not be suffered to be interrupted by Mercantile speculations, or River trips and pleasure parties; and as Priests are free from these bents, they certainly are the best adapted for such important trusts; and Laymen should not be nominated to them, except temporarily in cases of necessity.

European Sailors.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
I think you would do a great piece of justice to the Sailors who visit this City of Palaces, by giving the following fact an insertion in a corner of your valuable Paper, viz.—My attention was attracted yesterday evening, by a great noise in front of my house; and, on my going out to see what was the cause, I perceived a number of black fellows, literally hauling two European Sailors along the street, while several fellows walked behind, with large bludgeons, striking the Sailors over the head and back, alternately, making use of the most degrading language; this too at a time when the Sailors were so completely secured by the rest of the mob, as to have put any resistance on their part, entirely out of the question; and, would you believe it, Mr. Editor? this shameful scene took place in presence of two European Constables, (to their shame be it spoken) who accompanied this cowardly and unprincipled mob. I am doubly induced to trouble you with these few lines, from the persuasion that it is not the intention of the Magistrates of the City of Calcutta, (who make every allowance in all such cases, that humanity can suggest), that any person should be so ill used before the case for which they were arrested had undergone a thorough investigation in their presence, and being convinced that the slightest intimation from the Magistrates (to their European Officers) would do away with a practice so disgraceful to the Calcutta Police.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

Sept. 30, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Medical Authors.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
Your Correspondent MEDICUS has mistaken a Note of P.'s for an invidious, or, as he calls it, "an illiberal and unreflecting remark," by some OTHER person than the AUTHOR P.—himself! I am not surprised at it—for the Note is so confused, that, even now, I cannot understand it, or guess for whom the Medical Reporter P. intended this "point of pungency."

It is good to have MEDICAL Reports;—and I wish too, we had more MEDICAL Authors, notwithstanding the jeers of your Correspondents.—There are some East-Indian Medical names that stand high in the temple of Esculapius, and if the Government would open a Medical and Surgical Journal, and place it in the hands of an able Editor, more might enter and adorn it.

I do not advocate the Medical Board's having any thing to do with this, as I suspect that the failure of the late attempt of this kind, arose from the control being placed THERE. Not that I consider it probable that any Medical Man thought unfavorably of their scientific acquirements, or moral regard for the duty of pure impartiality: they are, doubtless, famed for both,—but it is the idea of fetters that I allude to. Poverty and the love of fame may make men write; but many would become authors from better causes, were they "free as air." In Medicine, there is no such thing as condemnation for false doctrines, or as penance until the sinner has abjured his heresies.

Your's, Sir, with esteem,

CHIRURGICUS.

New Paintings.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF INTERESTING PAINTINGS, PREPARING FOR A CANTONMENT MESS-HOUSE.

I. *Interior of a Modern Church.*—Rich and beautiful colouring. The Parson is apparently preaching, but the attention is irresistibly attracted to the Corporal yawning in the foreground, an exquisite imitation of nature; and the face of the old Soldier, slipping out by the back door, has an expression of more than common sagacity. The young Officer in the shade of the pillar, looking sulky at the Preacher, is an amusing contrast to the Drill-Sergeant in his rear, who is pressing the toe of a young woman with the point of his scabbard, while she, by a side long glance, acknowledges his Drillship's pious attentions.

II. *Sentry searching a Hackney.*—Much nature. The anxiety of one of the female passengers for her baggage, is finely portrayed. The native Soldier, wistfully gazing on the ruyeh in her extended hand, while he seems to unite the ponderous basket, suspended beneath the vehicle, admirably expresses the struggle between avarice and duty.

III. *Bagdadiers laying in Stores.*—In the style of Rembrandt. The expression of avarice and cunning in the sooty countenance of the fat female employed in stowing bottles into the subterraneous recess under the chopper-cott, is strikingly apparent by the glare of the lamp in her hand. The old Soldier in the distance, receiving a dram for his shirt, painfully reminds us that the long catalogue of human miseries is not yet complete.

IV. *Soldiers at Evening Tea.*—This picture, painted from nature, rivals the most ludicrous of the Dutch school. The artist having chosen the hot season for this effort of his pencil, the party are all naked to the waist. The glowing effect of the lamp-light on the bodies of some, heightened by the flowing perspiration, while others are in deep shadow, the variety in the expression of countenance, the black tea-equipage, the native waiter, and the rising column of steam, all combine to force on the imagination a scene in the infernal regions. The Recruit seizing on an additional cut of Rottee from the basket of the irritated Cook-boy, requires no logic to prove that plenty is not at all times and places an attendant on peace.

V. *The Pay-Table.*—A highly finished picture. The wily Pay-Sergeant's pampered protuberance of paunch, with the blended expressions of ill-nature, and self-importance, in his purple-tinted countenance, forming a painful contrast to the pale and emaciated Recruit, who is receiving from his hands his monthly arrears of a few annas. The bottle appearing under the pillow, is touched with much spirit, and does justice to the discernment of the artist. The young female reading a play-bill at the side-table, is a pleasing relief to the eye, as it turns from this gloomy scene.

VI. *Companion. A Highwayman trying Contributions.*—Painted with great natural truth. The disabled veteran's gratitude on having his dollar unexpectedly restored by the robber, is wonderfully well depicted in his countenance.

VII. *Field Exercise.*—A bold and spirited composition in the manner of Dick Tinto. The young Officer left in the rear, who has apparently lost his gun, by being thrown out in a sudden and rapid manoeuvre, with the Sergeant anxiously pressing him forward to the scratch, is a highly ludicrous group.

VIII. *Companion. Officers at Drill.*—In the artist's best manner. The dandy Lieutenant on the right of the awkward-squad under the influence of a back-board, and the Cadet labouring at the gaudy-step, though their situation touches on the grotesque, both seriously demand our commiseration. The corpulent Officer in the foreground, receiving a drink from a phreasy in the hollow of his hand, seems to think that port would be more palatable. The strut of newly acquired consequence in the Drill-wolla, is here happily pencilled.

IX. *Morning Parade.*—We must confess that this picture has some defects, the foreshortening of the Adjutant's horse is unnatural, the Sergeant Major is rather short and introduced too close to the animals, tall. We also feel that much of the picturesque is lost, by the almost total absence of Officers. The perspective of the line of troops, barrack-square, &c. are however managed with truth and judgment, and the colouring, as in all the others, is rich, mellow, and harmonious.

Many capital subjects being yet under the brush, due notice will be taken of each, on being struck from the Basel. *Jackal-Square, September 27, 1822.*

Monody.

"THY BROTHER SHALL RISE AGAIN," JOHN 11, 23.

Weep no more a brother's death;
Call not back his fleeting breath.
Bend thee where his body lies;
Gently press his languid eyes.

He hath slept the sleep of death;
Call not back his fleeting breath.

Weep no more! He lives again,
Free from sorrow—free from pain.
Watch the smile upon his face,

'Twas the kindling beam of grace.
Hope was there. He lives again,
Free from sorrow—free from pain.

Weep no more a brother's loss

For he lov'd the holy cross,

There he saw disabled death

As he drew his latest breath.

Mourn not then a brother's loss,

For he lov'd the Saviour's cross.

Weep no more that he hath fled

To the regions of the dead—

That the speaking eye hath fail'd—

That the heart is still that wait'd—

That he sleeps with weary head

On the pillow of the dead.

Weep no more—yet love his grave.

Sacred be the sod that gave

What the world could never give

While 'twas wretchedness to live—

Found at last, but in the grave,

Sacred be the Rest it gave.

Weep no more—yet while alone

Gazing on the pensive moon,

Tears have fallen to think her light

Glimmers on thy grave at night,

Brother, sleeping all alone,

Peaceful as thy watching moon.

Weep no more! O let her light

Beam obscurely through the night,

Waxing, waning, in her orb

Till Eternity absorb

All the pangs of Time, and night

Brightens into heavenly light.

Weep no more! The blast shall cease

Howling where he rests in peace,

Hush'd shall be the grave's sad song

Warbled by the red-breast long,

And a brother's lay shall cease

Wailing o'er the tomb of peace.

Weep no more! The clouds retire,

Morn doth glow with heavenly fire,

Brother, spurn the cheerless grave!

Rise to Rest it never gave!

See, the clouds of night retire,

Morn doth break with heavenly fire.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1822.

CYTHERON,

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Selections.

Officers of H. M. Ship Liffey.—We are given to understand, that it was the intention of the Officers of H. M. Ship Liffey to have favored us with a Theatrical representation at an early period—but we hear that their kind intentions have been frustrated by the want of suitable accommodation. That the inclination to contribute to the gaiety of this Presidency should exist without the means of indulging it, is indeed to be regretted, and loudly calls for interest and exertion to erect or purchase some building adapted alike to Theatrical Representations and Public Balls.—Plays have been established at Hyderabad, Quilon and several other stations under this Presidency—and Calcutta boasts of histrionic genius that would not blush to enter the lists of competition with many of the London actors.

Public Assemblies.—The gloom, however, which so long pervaded our fashionable hemisphere has at last been dissipated by the revival of our public assemblies. That which took place on Thursday last reflects equal credit on the Stewards who promoted it, the belles who graced and the gentlemen who honored it with their presence. We hail it as the dawn of future gaiety, and sincerely do we compliment the Stewards on the success of their exertions. The smile of beauty is man's best reward, and never did a brighter or a lovelier group of females adorn any society of Madras—and although "Loveliness needs not the foreign aid of ornament," yet were the dresses as elegant as fashion could invent or imagination fancy.—The Country Dance and Waltz completely yield to the Quadrille.—The Dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until the hour that "sets the tides and goblets flowing," when the Company were ushered into the Snapper Room where every delicacy was served up that the season affords.—The refreshment being ended they returned to the Ball Room, where dancing was resumed and continued until day proclaimed the time for departure.

"But ne'er did morning ever break
And view such beaming eyes awake
As those that sparkled there."

—Madras Gazette.

Letter dated on board the William Miles.—By this vessel we have received a Letter dated on board the WILLIAM MILES, at sea, May 25d, 6 degrees North Latitude, 20 West Longitude, from which the following is an extract.

"Our Passage to the Cape was very tedious, but unattended with bad weather or any other unpleasant circumstance. Being apprehensive lest our supply of water should fall short, it was at one time resolved to go into the Cape, and we are anticipating the enjoyment of fresh vegetables and the delicious fruit of the vine, when such a fine breeze sprung up, that it was considered a pity to lose it, and we went for St. Helena. The twelfth day after saw us there. We found a great change from what we experienced at our last visit: no restraint, no sentinels at every corner. On enquiry of the residents, I found all the newspaper accounts of "Buony" (as they always call him) had been very correct. The week we passed there slipped away very pleasantly.

"I amused myself in daily excursions, and in picking up anecdotes of that extraordinary man, by many considered as one the greatest that have lived since Alexander the Great. The rural manner in which he passed his time, and the eagerness he displayed in laying out and cultivating his grounds, amused me. His favorite turn of mind was in most parts visible: wherever it was at all practicable, the mimicry of fortification was to be seen.

"We left St. Helena on the 8th, in the evening of which day the ROSE and PRINCESS CHARLOTTE sailed also: they just passed Ascension (without touching,) as we got in. Our Chief and I went on shore there fortnight. I staid to dinner with Governor Major Campbell, who, together with 4 Subs and about 50 women and children, are the sole inhabitants of the most dreary desert, uncultivable rock in the world. Our fare was turtle at the head, foot and end.

"All are perfectly well on board, and we have had scarcely any illness."—Harkara.

Agricultural Society.—A meeting of the Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday the 11th ultimo, at which several communications were read respecting the transfer of the Tityghur establishment, by Government, to the Botanic Garden, with the provision of a certain portion of it to experiments in aid of the Agricultural Society.

It appears that when Major STUART was employed in constructing Boats, intended for the experiment instituted in the year 1819, that officer engaged the premises called Tityghur for his operations, but the whole of the ground not being required for the purposes of his immediate duty, a part of it was annexed to Barrackpore Park, as a Garden, and one of the Houses on the land was let occasionally to individuals, to diminish the expence attendant on the Boat undertaking. Considerable pains were bestowed on the portion of ground allotted as a garden, and a great number of curious Plants, from all quarters of the globe, were

introduced into it for the trial of naturalizing them to this climate. The Plants thus tried were all selected with a view to their probable utility, and with the hope, should they thrive in this country, of disseminating them among the natives. Food, manufacture, and medicine, were the objects, which decided the choice. The original purposes for which the premises at Tityghur were rented having ceased, it became necessary to determine whether the lease, held by Government at 400 Rupees a month, should be relinquished, or whether it should be continued for other public purposes. Government is unwilling, that the Garden, from which the neighbourhood had derived considerable benefit, by the distribution of Plants and Seeds should be abandoned; and the two houses on the land are so contiguous to Barrackpore Park, it appeared obviously desirable to preserve the lease of the property at the disposal of Government. The soil of Tityghur is, we understand, of a richer quality than that of the Botanic Garden, and consequently calculated to rear Exotics, which might fail in a less fruitful spot. It was liberally proposed therefore that the portion of land at Tityghur, which has hitherto been appropriated as a Garden, should be with the two houses, transferred from the 1st of July last to Dr. WALLICH, the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden. A portion of the ground was at the same time allotted for the experiments of the Agricultural Society, to which Dr. WALLICH officiates as Secretary.

An establishment of Gardeners, Cultivators, &c. has been accordingly proposed by W. LEYCESTER, Esq. now in charge of the Botanic Garden, and sanctioned by Government, to the extent of 500 Rupees a month, for the improvement of the Horticultural productions of Bengal, the rearing of exotics, and Agricultural purposes.

A communication was read from Dr. HARE to the President, giving an account of the extracting of 10 grains of *Morphia*, from 300 grains of Opium, the produce of the Botanic Garden.

Mr. LEYCESTER reported that in consequence of the lateness of the season, it would be impossible for any particular mode of culture, under the directions of the Society, to be undertaken this year. The Revd. Dr. MARSHMAN proposed that a memorial be addressed to Parliament by the Society respecting the duties on India Sugar.

Revue Encyclopedique.—The *Revue Encyclopedique* for March mentions that an Englishman, who has passed many years in India, and has resided about two years in Persia, has been since the year 1815, engaged on a translation of the works of Firdousee. The greater part of the first year had been employed in searching for the best edition of the original, which contains sixty thousand stanzas. The translator has adopted the versification of POPE, but the undertaking is not yet half finished.

The brothers SCHAMANN, Booksellers, have translated into the German language all the works of WALTER SCOTT. They are at the same time reprinting separately, at a low price, the English text, the original edition of which is very dear. The collection will occupy about nine thick volumes.

According to letters written, in September 1821, by Captain COCHRANE of the British Navy, that traveller had reached the chain of Altai mountains, on the confines of Chinese Tartary. The object of his travels is to visit the straits which separate Asia from America, and to attempt, if possible to proceed by land to Hudson's Bay. The Russian Government has furnished Captain COCHRANE with a passport, and letters of introduction to the Russian Officers employed in Kamshatska, and, in short, every assistance to promote the success of his enterprise.

Our readers may be aware that an Institution has been established at Naples for the instruction of the Chinese in the Catholic faith. It appears that four young Chinamen arrived in that capital on the 1st of September, 1821, and have been received into the establishment. The oldest is twenty four years of age, and the youngest about sixteen. They were conducted by the superior of the Seminary, to the Palace of *Capo di Monte*, where His Neapolitan Majesty received them graciously. After the *Ke-sen* (the peculiar salutation addressed to the Emperor of China) they held a conversation, through the medium of an interpreter, during three quarters of an hour with the King, who has permitted them to walk in his Park and Gardens. On the 10th of September, in the church of the Institution, in the presence of the King, the Royal family and a vast concourse of spectators, they exchanged the Chinese costume, for the ecclesiastical habit. They are sons of China-men converted to the Catholic religion, and they proceeded to Europe of their own accord, and with the consent of their parents, to become students at the expence of the Institution at Naples.

CANOVA has executed a new groupe, representing Jesus Christ dead, the Virgin, and Mary Magdalen. This subject has been treated by many sculptors, and, among others, by Michael Angelo; but it is said that the work of CANOVA rises higher in merit than all the rest, from its originality of composition and a sentiment of the most exquisite harmony and grace which dignifies the whole groupe.—Government Gazette.

Canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage.—We have great pleasure in stating that there is now every prospect of the early execution of a considerable undertaking, which, when finished, will prove of immense advantage to the City of Calcutta, and its Commercial Interests. We allude to the information of the long projected Canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage. The plans for this undertaking have been drawn up and fully agreed to by the Committee to whom they were submitted. They will be immediately sent up to Government, whose early sanction of the scheme is confidently anticipated. We congratulate the commercial public on the approaching supply of this great desideratum to the safe carrying on the trade of this port. By the completion of the proposed work the transit of goods to and from the shipping in the vicinity of Sangor, will be carried on by a safe and expeditious channel, secure and open at all seasons of the year, instead of being liable, as heretofore, to all the delays and dangers of the River passage. The Canal will begin in the vicinity of Tolly's Nullah, and run down as nearly as possible in a direct line to Channel Creek, whence it will be continued, we believe, through Committee Creek to Dog Creek and the New Anchorage. We understand that the bed of Tolly's Nullah is about to be cleared out under the superintendence of an Engineer Officer, by dredging machines, worked by a Steam Engine. This mode of deepening rivers, tho' long practised in England, is, we believe, new to this Country.

—John Bull.

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 20, 1822.

With reference to General Orders of the 11th August 1810, and 21st August 1821, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the indulgence granted to European Women the Widows of Soldiers, to draw until the sailing of the first Ship of the Season, the allowance which they received during the life time of their Husbands, to the Widows who, by existing Regulations, are authorized during Marriage to draw the Allowance of Four Rupees a Month, they being the Offspring of European Fathers by Native Mothers: This indulgence is however limited to the period of Six Months from the date of their Husband's decease.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 27, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain George Thomas D'Agnilar, to be Major, from the 12th September 1822, in succession to Latter deceased. Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant William James to be Captain of a Company, from the 12th September 1822, in succession to Latter deceased. Ensign William Hogan to be Lieutenant from the 12th September 1822, in succession to Latter deceased.

Surgeon W. P. Munton to perform the Medical duties of the Marine Registry Office, vice Assistant Surgeon Macra, appointed to the Civil Station of Bhangpore.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the Rank of Ensign and Cornet respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future Adjustment.

Engineers.—Mr. George Hampden Wheatley, date of arrival in Fort William 23d September 1822. Mr. John Theophilus Boileau, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822.

Cavalry.—Mr. Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, date of arrival in Fort William 25th September, 1822.

Infantry.—Mr. Samuel Stapleton, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822. Mr. Isaac Henley Handcomb, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822. Mr. John Woolmore Michell, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822. Mr. John Chesney, date of arrival in Fort William 20th September 1822.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Littlejohn, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank; date of arrival in Fort William 23d September 1822.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain C. Christie, Deputy Pay Master at Mitrá, is to commence from the 5th Proximo, instead of the 20th instant, the period originally specified.

Assistant Surgeon James Duncan, attached to the Political Agency at Oodeypoor, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal or Ten Months.

Assistant Surgeon William Leslie, at present attached to the Civil Station of Meerut, was nominated in the Political Department, under date the 20th instant, to officiate as Medical Officer at Oodeypoor, during the absence of Mr. Duncan.

Brevet-Captain J. Robeson, Adjutant of the Benares Provincial Battalion, has obtained permission in the Judicial Department, under date the 19th instant, to be absent from his Station for four Months, to visit the Presidency on urgent Private Affairs from the 5th Proximo.

His Lord-ship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date the 19th instant, to permit Assistant Surgeon J. Barnes, attached to the Civil Station of Jessore, to visit the Presidency preparatory to making an application for Furlough; and to nominate Assistant Surgeon R. B. Francis, attached to the Civil Station of Dacca Jellalpore, to perform the Medical duties of the former Station, until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Removal and Appointment.

Captain E. F. Waters of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of the 2d Nusseree Battalion, to the Command of the Rungpore Local Battalion, in succession to Major Latter, deceased.

Captain Henry Weston, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the 2d Nusseree Battalion, in the room of Captain Waters.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 23, 1822.

The leave granted in General Orders under date the 23rd August, to Brigade Major C. Frye, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment.—Lieutenant McSherry, from 1st October, to 5th February 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 25, 1822.

A Special Committee will assemble at such time and place as the President may appoint, with the view to remove all misconception, and of finally determining upon all alterations and repairs required in the Building about to be constructed in the department of the Apothecary to Government.

President.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monat, Chief Engineer.

Members.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wood, Engineer. Mr. Alex. Russell, of the Medical Board. Mr. J. Macwhirter, Apothecary, H. C. Dispensary. Lieutenant C. Paton, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The proceedings of the Committee, when closed, to be transmitted to the Acting Adjutant General, in duplicate.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, to Lieutenant J. Turner of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry, is to commence from the 25th October, instead of the date therein mentioned.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment.—Ensign W. Jackson, from 15th September to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 26, 1822.

Brevet-Captain J. Read, of the 12th Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General R. B. Gregory, C. B., from the 16th ultimo, the date of the Major General's appointment to the Staff.

Lieutenant T. Webster, of the 30th Regiment is appointed to do duty with the Goruckpore Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the 11th Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion at Barrackpore until the 1st November next when he is directed to proceed and join the 1st Battalion at Mhow.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Captain Riley, from 1st October, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, previously to an application for Furlough.

General Staff.—Superintending Surgeon, A. Dickson, from 5th October, to 15th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Crommelin, from 25th September to 1st December, on his private affairs.

7th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. Duffin, from 15th November to 15th February 1823, to visit Meerut on his private affairs.

8th Lt. Cavalry.—Major S. Reid, from 11th October to 15th January 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Pioneer Corps.—Lieutenant F. Welchman, from 10th November to 10th March 1823, to visit Nusserebad, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Captain Warden, from 4th September to 31st October, to visit Benares.

Lieutenant H. R. Osborn, doing duty with the 1st Nusseree Battalion, is appointed to the charge of the 8th Company of Pioneers during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Welchman.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 27, 1822.

Cornet Henry Hallhead, who was appointed to do duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Sultanpore Benares, by General Orders of the 17th May last, is directed to continue his route, by water, and join the 7th Regiment, to which he stands posted, at Neemuch.

Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Commanding at Sangur, under date the 12th instant, directing Lieutenant Wintle, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, to do duty with the 2d Battalion of that Regiment until the 6th of October, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Ensigns, doing duty with the European Regiment, being reported duly qualified, are directed to proceed by water and join the Corps to which they stand posted:

Ensign Thomas Gear, 1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry, at Agra.
Ensign W. R. Corfield, 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, at Patabgurh (Oude)

Ensign K. Campbell, 1st Battalion 21st Native Infantry, at Nagpore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Martindell, from 31st October to 28th February 1823, to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Corbyn, from 1st December, to 1st June, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Private affairs.

Delhi Magazine.—Conductor T. Hughes, from 15th October, to 15th December, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain J. Todd, from 29th September, to 29th October, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 28, 1822.

Ensign Samuel Stapleton, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 27th instant, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry at Barrackpore until further orders.

Major G. T. D'Aguilar, Captain W. James and Lieutenant W. Hoggans, of the 13th Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Quarter Master Sergeant Mullin, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 7th Light Cavalry, vice Smith who has retired on the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797.

W. L. WATSON.

Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 24, 1822.

1. Adverting to the approaching march from Nagpore of the 24th Regiment preparatory to its embarkation for England, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Volunteering from that Corps for the 13th, 20th, 41st, 44th and 54th Regiments agreeably to the instructions detailed in General Orders, Nos. 2549 and 2550 of the 15th March, and 26th April last, shall take place at the present Station of the Corps on the following days, viz. on the 8th, 9th and 10th proximo.

2. Two experienced Officers, or three (should the proportion of men require that number) are to be selected from the 24th to receive the men for the 13th and 44th Regiments.

3. The Volunteers for these Regiments are to remain at Nagpore until the Season permits of their being marched to join their respective Corps agreeably to arrangements, which Colonel Adams will be pleased to make, with reference to the Station of the Regiments concerned, and to the most convenient Route for moving European Troops.

4. The Officers selected to receive the men for the 13th and 44th are to have the care of them on their march, and they will continue in charge until the Volunteers shall be delivered over to the Corps to which they belong, or until further Orders.

5. The men who extend their services into the 41st and 54th Regiments on the Madras Establishment, are to be forwarded by the most convenient Route, at the proper Season, to join their Corps, under the charge of a proportion of Officers from the 24th Regiment, to be selected for that purpose, (and for the purpose of the receiving them upon their Volunteering) by the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

6. The Officer, or Officers who proceed in charge of the men advertised to in the foregoing Paragraph will, after having delivered them agreeably to the instructions which Colonel Adams will be pleased to furnish them with, repair to the most convenient port for embarkation for England, to rejoin their Corps in Great Britain, reporting themselves to the proper authority, in order to their being provided with passages or receiving passage money to provide themselves with accommodation, as the case may be.

7. Such men as make choice of the 20th Foot are to accompany the 24th Regiment to Bombay.

8. Colonel Adams will be pleased to provide for the Medical attendance on the Detachments for Bengal and Madras.

9. The Pay Master of the 24th Regiment will have placed at his Command, the means of paying the authorized bounty which is to be delivered to the men immediately upon their being attested.

10. The Volunteers are to be inspected by a Committee of three Medical Officers, of which the Surgeon of the 24th Foot is to be one, and no man is to be passed, who is not in every respect efficient, and perfectly fit for Service.

11. The boys who have been enlisted by Special Authority may accompany their Fathers, or Friends to the Regiments of which they may make choice, and upon receipt at the Adjutant General's Office of a Descriptive Roll, they will be transferred accordingly in General Orders. These boys it is to be understood, are not entitled to any bounty unless they have passed the age of 16, when of course they are to be considered upon a footing with the other unlimited Service Soldiers of the Regiment, and may transfer their services in like manner, receiving the established bounty.

12. It is to be particularly explained to the 24th previously to the commencement of the Volunteering, that the men cannot be allowed to make Choice of the 33rd Regiment, that Corps having more than completed its Establishment from the 34th, 53d and 65th Regiments.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 27, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Trigg, from date of embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

59th Foot.—Lieut. Stewart, from date of embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

The leave granted by his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut. C. Campbell of the Royal Regiment to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his embarkation is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 28, 1822.

Lieutenant Spaight, of the 87th Regiment, has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 13th proximo.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 30, 1822.

With the sanction of Government, the five men belonging to the 35th Regiment, recently arrived from Madras, will proceed by water to Berhampore under the Command of Lieut. Taylor of that Corps, on Saturday next, the 5th proximo.

The Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to make the necessary arrangement for providing a Boat for the accommodation of the above Soldiers.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 1, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion.

30th Foot.—Hospital Assistant John Rogerson Gillespie, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Evans, deceased, 20th December, 1821.—This Cancels Hospital Assist. Wm. Peter-Birmingham's appointment, vice Evans.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

57th Foot.—Hospital Assistant William P. Birmingham, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M. Owen, deceased, 23d September, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. MCMAHON, Col. A. G.

Distress in Ireland.**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND.**

Names.	Rs.	Names.	Rs.
Amount previously Advertised,.....	13,852	H. Herman,.....	10
Lt.-Col. Casement, C. B.	400	L. DeSouza,	10
Mrs. Col. Casement,.....	200	J. Bell,.....	30
Major Hiatt,.....	100	W. H. Smoult,.....	100
J. S. Brownrigg,	500	H. Cook,.....	50
F. T. Hall,	200	W. H. Websterfield,....	64
Cruttenden and Co.	1000	H. L. Ashmore,.....	32
Fergusson and Co.	1009	R. Leslie,.....	50
Colvins and Co.	1000	W. D. Ohmie,.....	32
Talloh and Co.	500	W. R. Hedger,.....	32
J. Coull,.....	50	J. Gordon,.....	16
George Fowler,.....	100	F. H. Spencer,.....	20
George Chisholm,.....	100	J. W. Ricketts,	10
George Strafford,.....	50	Hans Sotheby,	100
Captain Edwards,.....	50	J. C. Barton,	100
Captain Geo. White,....	50	Compositors of the JOHN BULL,	16
Captain Cunningham, ..	25	P. S. D'Rozario,	32
The Hon. Mr. Adam, ..	500	Tredway Clarke,.....	150
The Hon. W. B. Bayley	500	Rev. H. Parish,	50
Sir Thomas McMahon,...	200	Captain H. Cathro,....	150
Thomas Allport,	200	M. Mackenzie,.....	50
Hugh Forbes,	100	Rogoram Gosain,.....	100
Norowgee Soorabgee, ..	100	H. Piddington,	32
John Anderson,	100	W. Byrne,	32
John Storm,.....	100	W. M. Farrell,.....	100
T. McNight,	32	L. R. Burke,.....	50
Taylor and Co.	500	Dwarkanah Tagore,....	200
Samuel Hampton,.....	50	D. Templeton,.....	25
J. Barretto and Co.	500	H. Hamilton,	16
Stewart and Robertson, 400		W. Scott,	10
J. Scott and Co.	500	C. H. Burke,	20
A. Meyers,	50	J. McPherson,.....	16
James Kidd,.....	50	M. Burke,	5
John Abbott,.....	50	John Small,	50
John Sewell,.....	50		
James Broders,	200		
		Total, ..	25,119

The Committee meets this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Town-Hall.

Vessels in the River.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of October 1822.		
	Vessels	Tons.
Honorable Company's Ships,.....	2	1965
Free Traders, for Great Britain,.....	14	7115
Country Ships for ditto,.....	6	4733
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,.....	17	7756
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	15	5672
French Vessels,	6	1979
American Vessels,	9	2756
Portuguese Vessels,	3	1130
Danish Vessel,	1	468
Dutch Vessel,	1	149
Arabian Vessels,.....	4	1210
Total,.....	78	34933
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of Oct. 1821, ..	10	4522
Ditto ditto, on the 1st of Oct. 1822,	14	7115
Increase,.....	4	2593

Birth.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. JAMES KEYMER, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 4th instant, EMBREZER CHAPMAN KEMP, Esq. late Commander of the Ship KENT, aged 50 years.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. JANE KEYMER, the wife of Mr. JAMES KEYMER, Mate in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 23 years, 3 months and 22 days.

On the 1st instant, the infant Son of Mr. JAMES KEYMER.

Acting Editor of John Bull.

We mentioned yesterday that the Editorial paragraph in the BULL of Monday last, was not written by the Acting Editor of that Paper; but we have since learnt, from the authority on which we relied, that some confusion existed as to the distinction between the original articles from Blackwood and the Editorial Note on it, in consequence of which this misconception arose; as it was the former only, we now learn, which was inserted before the present Editor took charge, and consequently without his concurrence.

Captain Driver.

To Captain Thomas Driver, Commanding the Ship Clyde.

DEAR SIR,

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the human solicitude you evinced when remaining by the late Ship MAHOMED SHAW, previously to her foundering off the coast of Orissa, on the 8th September last, and for the skilful exertions through which, under Providence, the whole of her crew were saved, I beg leave in the name of myself, Officers, and Crew, thus publicly to return our grateful acknowledgments.

And, since you have generously declined receiving any pecuniary remuneration for the hospitable entertainment you afforded us on board the CLYDE, I take upon myself, in the absence of my Owner, to beg your acceptance of the accompanying Silver Bowl, as a Memento of our lasting gratitude for your humane conduct.

I remain, Dear Sir, your faithful humble Servant,

Calcutta, Oct. 1, 1822.

DANIEL OLIVER.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Oct. 4	Calcutta	British	J. R. Stroyan	Batavia Sept. 6
4	Phoenix	British	J. Weatherhead	Port Jackson July 20
4	Eliza	British	R. Gibson	Mauritius Aug. 27
4	Elizabeth	British	G. Vint	Kistnapatam Sept. 24

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 3, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—CAMOENS, (P.) and FELICITAS, onward-bound, remain.—FORT WILLIAM, EARL KELLIE, and HANSMY, inward-bound, remain.

Kedgerie.—BARONESS VANDER CAPELLON, (Dutch), inward-bound, remains.—UPTON CASTLE, proceeded down.—NANCY, onward-bound, remains.—DUKE OF BEDFORD, on her way to Town.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

The MONSOORY (Arab) arrived off Calcutta on Thursday.

Nautical Notices.

Extracts from the Reports of the following Ships.

The PHOENIX, Captain Weatherhead, from Port Jackson the 20th of July, bound through Torres Straits, on the 7th of August, she struck upon a Sunken Rock, (not laid down in any Chart) bearing from the northern extreme of Murray's Island E. by S. Southern extreme S. E. by E. distant seven miles, detached from the main reef about a quarter of a mile—150 feet long and 50 broad, and knocked off her Rudder. On the fifth day after the accident it was replaced by a temporary one, which has brought the Ship with safety into this River, a distance of 5000 miles.

The Ship ELIZA, Captain R. Gibson, from Mauritius the 24th of August, Covelong, and Madras the 24th of September:—There has been a gale of wind at the Cape of Good Hope, several vessels lost, and many houses blown down—took place about the 15th of August 1822—dispatches arrived at Mauritius by H. M. Sloop CYGNET.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain W. W. Davis, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Cawnpore.—Captain W. W. Moor, 3d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Etawah.—Assistant Surgeon C. Bellamy, 3d Battalion 11th Regt. of Native Infantry, from Europe.

Departure.—Lieutenant T. McSherry, 1st Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Ally Ghur.